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MURUAGA'S RECALL.

It Had Nothing to Do With This Country's Affairs.

DUPUY DE LOME HIS SUCCESSOR.

The Recalled Minister's Relations With This Country and Secretary Gresham Were Pleasant—Something About Lome.

Washington, March 26.—The facts concerning the resignation of the Spanish minister, Senor Muruaga, and his connection with the Cleveland administration are these:

At a late hour on Saturday night last Senor Muruaga received a dispatch from the Spanish foreign office, announcing the formation of a new ministry, conservative in politics. Senor Muruaga had decided 10 days previously that if the successor of the Sagasta ministry was not liberal his resignation would be immediately tendered. This determination was put into effect within an hour after the dispatch announcing the formation of the new ministry had been received by him. Yesterday afternoon an answer from Prime Minister Canovas was received. It confirmed the acceptance of his resignation and a request that he ask Secretary Gresham if Mr. Dupuy de Lome would be acceptable as his successor. This was in conformity with European diplomatic etiquette.

Senor Muruaga immediately sent a note to Secretary Gresham in which was incorporated the inquiry of the Spanish government. To this note a reply was received last evening stating that Mr. De Lome would be in every way acceptable to the administration. The substance of the Secretary's note was at once cabled to Madrid. It is expected that Mr. De Lome will arrive in Washington about the 15th proximo.

Senor Muruaga will discharge the functions of minister until that time. He will then leave for New York and proceed to Madrid by way of Paris. After a short stay at the Spanish capital, where it is presumed he will fully acquaint the Canovas ministry with the situation of affairs in this country, he will start on a year's travel about the continent, and possibly in the Orient.

Senor Muruaga will leave Washington with no regrets. His duties for several months have not been enviable. He has been watchful and vigilant in his endeavors to prevent the shipments of munitions of war from the United States to the insurgents in Cuba. He has been fully advised by the Spanish consuls at the various seaports of the country as to the movements of the Cuban sympathizers in the United States, but he has not succeeded in all cases in preventing their successful operations. While the minister thoroughly understands our dual system of government, he has found it to be in the present case a source of great embarrassment to him. If the Federal authorities were notified that arms were stored at a certain place, no matter how energetically they may have acted, there has not been at all times a prompt co-operation on the part of the local authorities and between the two forces the intentions of the Federal government have became public and the arms have been spirited away before action could be taken.

It is not doubted that Secretary Gresham, acting through the Department of Justice, has labored zealously to prevent any infraction of our neutrality laws and to discourage any aid and comfort being given to the rebels against a friendly power. But it is undeniable that his efforts have not always been sucesesful, and the result has been to place the Spanish minister in an awkward position with the home government. The embarrassments under which he has labored have not been fully appreciated there, but on the contrary, he has been severely criticised for his lack of success in dealing with Cuban affairs.

There is no foundation for the belief that existed here for the past week that Secretary Gresham has notified the Madrid government that Senor Muruaga was no longer acceptable to him. It is positively known that Secretary Gresham has given no such intimation that either the minister at Washington or to his superiors at Madrid. What the Secretary's opinion may have been of some of the published utterances attributed to the minister regarding the Allianca affair, is not known, but it is true that he has not officially taken cognizance of them. His relations with Senor Muruaga have been agreeable, even if they have lacked the cordiality which has characterized his department toward other members of the corps. He is quoted to-day by a diplomat of high standing as saying that Minister Muruaga has served the Spanish government faithfully and well.

Senor De Lome has been on "waiting orders" since his resignation as minister to the United States and World's Fair commissioner when the Sagasta ministry came into power. He is described as a man of nervous force and boundless energy with a sufficient knowledge of the American language to be able to express himself in forcible verancular on occasions.

Cleveland's Country Home.

Washington, March 26.—The President expects to leave the White House with his family next week and occupy Woodley, his country residence in the suburbs of Washington. He will drive in to the White ouse at least twice a week for cabinet meetings, but will transact considerable official business at Woodley. Early in June he will go with his family to Buzzards Bay where Gray Gables is already being made ready for the summer stay.

At present it is understood the President does not anticipate any emergency requiring an extra session of Congress.

Irrigation Board Organized.

Washington, March 26.—By order of the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, a board of irrigation has been constituted to harmonize the work of the various government bureaus now dealing with this subject and to promote efficiency in developing the arid region of the West. This board consists of Director Wolcott of the geological survey, Chief Harrington of the weather bureau, F. H. Newell of the geological survey, Charles W. Irish, chief of the office of irrigation inquiry of the Agricultural Department; Edward A. Bowers, assistant commissioner of the land office; Daniel M. Browning, commissioner of Indian affairs, and others. The board met to-day and elected Professor Harrington chairman and Professor Newell secretary.

THURSTON'S RECALL.

No Official Notice of His Leaving Washington To-day.

Washington, March 26.—The State Department has received no intimation from Hawaiian Minister Thurston, or any one authorized to speak for him, that he will leave Washington to-morrow to return to Honolulu. This is not entirely an unusual proceeding although some notification is generally given the Department of the departure of a foreign Minister. It is likely that in the course of a day or two, Mr. Hastings, secretary of legation, will inform Secretary Gresham that he will be in charge of Hawaiian matters in Washington during the absence of his chief. It is certain that Mr. Thurston will not call at the State Department to make his adieu.

A steamer from Honolulu will be due in San Francisco to-morraw and she is expected to bring the answer of the Hawaiian government to the demand for Mr. Thurston's recall. What this reply will be can only be a matter for conjecture, for although such demands are always complied with, unless the persons whose recall is asked is charged with an offense of which he is proven innocent, the course of diplomatic procedure is so slow that Minister Thurston may be in Hawaii before his government has sent its formal acquiescence in Mr. Gresham's request. If this contingency should occur, it is probable that the Hawaiian government will recognize the demand by informing the State Department that it has appointed a certain person as Minister to Washington to succeed Mr. Thurston. There is said to be some possibility that Mr. Thurston may become Minister of Foreign Affairs in the Hawaiian Cabinet. In such an event it is highly probable that Minister Willis would be found "persona non grata" to the Hawaiian Secretary and in this way the Hawaiian diplomat would be able to return a Roland for an Oliver.

Mrs. Thurston will not accompany her husband to Honolulu, but will leave him en route to San Francisco and visit friends in Michigan.

A Disabled Steamer.

Ft. Monroe, Va., March 26.—The Pacific mail steamship City of Para, which sailed from New York on Wednesday last for Colon, arrived here yesterday in tow of the steamer Prince William IV.—About 9 o'clock on Thursday morning a portion of one of the propeller blades broke off, but the vessel proceeded on her journey. About 10 o'clock on Friday morning, when about 500 miles out, all the blades broke off close to the hub. Fortunately the steamer Prince William was sighted about the time of the accident occurred and on coming alongside was engaged to tow the Para into Hampton Roads. The sea was smooth and the forty odd passengers suffered no inconvenience from the accident. Orders have not been received yet, but it is probable that the passengers will be sent to New York to take the steamer sailing for Colon Wednesday and that the Para will go to Newport News for repairs.

Death of W. S. Kimball.

Rochester, N. Y., March 26.—William S. Kimball, the well known tobacconist and millionaire of this city, died at Virginia Beach, Va., this morning. Mr. Kimball was one of the best known residents of Rochester and known all over the country. His collection of orchids in this city was the finest in the country. Mr. Kimball was born in New Hampshire in 1837 and took up locomotive engineering, studied in the Polytechnic Institute at Troy, after which he entered the railroad repair shops at Concord, N. H. In 1863 he resigned from the United States navy, where he had enlisted, and came to this city to engage in tobacco manufacture. He was president of the Post Express Printing company, a trustee of the Rochester Savings bank, president of the Union bank, president of the city hospital, president of the Industrial School, vice-president of the American Tobacco company, and director in the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway company.

Mr. Kimball leaves, besides his widow, two sons, Harold G. and Ernest, and one daughter, Cecilia, all of this city.

Fred. Douglass's Family Quarreling.

Washington, March 26.—Mrs. Rosetta D. Sprague, eldest child of the late Frederick Douglass, and wife of Nathan Sprague of this city, filed a petition today in the probate court in which she charges Mrs. Helen Douglass, her stepmother, and Lewis H. Douglass, her brother, with unlawfully retaining possession of her father's property, and requests the court to grant her letters testamentary upon the estate. She further asks that temporarily the court appoint a collector to take charge of the property and compel her brother and stepmother to make a full and complete discovery and delivery of the estate. This is thought to be the beginning of a bitter contest between members of the family over the division of the estate.

A Flood in Duluth.

Duluth, Minn., March 26.—At noon today the water at the head of Brewery creek, situated at the top of the hill towering over the city 3000 feet, broke through the culverts which kept it in bounds and swept through the eastern portion of the city to the lake. That lives were not lost seems like a miracle. Saturday's snow fall increased the water supply to an alarming extent, and to-day the pond was 35 feet deep and three-fourths of a block wide at the avenue. The street department had been working on the culvert to get the stoppage removed. They succeeded partially about 11 o'clock last night and the water flowed in a small stream until 2 in the morning. A few minutes before 12 the ice in the mouth of the culvert gave way and the entire body of water rushed through and down the steep incline into the city, through houses and barns, submerging some parlors five feet. Many houses were flooded, and it is thought that the loss in the flooding of basements and in undermining foundations will be great.

Stolen Records Recovered.

Ardmore, I. T., March 26.—The journal records of the last session of the Legislature, which contained the impeachment charges against ex-District Judge Ben Kemp, have been found in a hollow log near Tishomingo. The records were stolen from the capitol but the fact was kept a secret as much as possible.

A MILWAUKEE FIRE.

Two Million Dollars Destroyed in a Few Hours.

CAUSED BY A GAS EXPLOSION.

A Young Men's Christian Association Loses $25,000—No Lives Lost—Intense Heat Sets a Number of Buildings in Flames.

Milwaukee, March 26.—A two million dollar fire in the heart of the newly built up business portion of the city on Grand avenue and Fourth street, was the result of a gas explosion which occurred at midnight in the palatial wholesale dry goods and notion house of Landauer Bros. tonight. The five-story brick building belonging to the John Plankinton estate was a sea of flames when the fire department arrived, and the heat was so intense that all surrounding wooden dwellings and business houses soon burst into flames. Fifteen minutes after the first alarm the walls of the Plankinton block came down and the surrounding buildings were ablaze. At least 20 firms suffered losses, and it is impossible at this hour (2:15 a. m.) to estimate individual losses.

Some of the losses are as follows: Landauer Bros., loss on stock, $250,000; A. E. Tanner & Co., furniture and household goods, $300,000; Milwaukee Storage company, loss $20,000; Barling, Wambold & Co., gents' furnishing goods, loss $50,000; Joseph Amschler, saloon, $5,000; Roebel & Reinhardt, art goods and pictures, loss $25,000; Collateral Loan bank, $5,000; A. Mueller, boots and shoes, loss $10,000; William Foester, building, $50,000; Nase, Krause & Kohn, wall paper, $10,000; Au Bon Marche, boots and shoes, $10,000; Young Men's Christian association, $25,000; Columbia Clothing company, $30,000; Benedict & Co., wholesale clothing, loss, $30,000; Mathews block, loss $250,000.

2:30 a. m.—The fire is now under control. There were a number of small accidents, but so far as known no one was injured.

A DAKOTA SWINDLE.

Bonds Sold on a Town That Never Existed.

Redfield, S. D., March 26.—Another sensation is promised for Redfield and South Dakota. It is revealed by correspondence of an attorney named Rofus T. Peck, who resides in Cortland, N. Y., and who asks information as to certain Capitola school township bonds reported to be in this county, and whether they had been registered. The bonds are nine in number, dated Jan. 5, 1895, of $500 each.

It seems that correspondence had been carried on with persons in Doland and the discovery made that no such school township as Callitola existed, which is true. It is claimed by the party attempting to sell them to Mr. Peck that these bonds were issued to refund one-half of an original sum of $9,000 in bonds issued some years ago by that ficticious township. Ficticious names are used on the bonds for both the clerk and the chairman of the school board. The bonds are certified to by unknown men and the name of Inman, auditor, and the seal of the auditor of Spink county.

The officials here knew nothing of any such bonds. Much excitement prevails here over this discovery, for it is believed that there may have been more fraudulent bonds issued. Suspicion points naturally to Taylor, the defaulter, who, through his bank here, negotiated lots of paper in New York State and sold South Dakota mortgages in and around Cortland.

OFF SHORE.

The Hard Life of the Fishermen of the Atlantic Coast.

Halifax, N. S., March 26.—Capt. Angrove of the British steamer St. Pierre, from Newfoundland ports, reports a rough and stormy voyage and found the gulf full of heavy ice extending 50 miles east of Cape Ray on that coast and 50 miles south of Cape Breton.

The steamer got engulfed in the ice during the gale of the 16th and 17th, and lost some sheathing from her forward. On the 25th she passed the American schooners Senator, Lizzie Griffin and four others fishing off Lapoile. The fishing is reported good off southwest shore, and bait plentiful. Seals are reported numerous in the gulf and easy to get with steam, but on account of the boisterous weather it is a most impossible for sailing craft to keep in position. Several losses are reported in that quarter in the gale of the 17th. The schooner Caroline, which had a full cargo of seals, part on board and part on the ice alongside, was rafted under. The crew barely escaped with their lives to the ice.

The schooner Louie D. was crushed and sank; the crew was saved.

The schooner Ray lost two men, [illegible] Dunn and K. Keepin.

The schooner Notice lost two men named Fred Dix and John Rose.

James Smal and his son William put off from Codroy the same day in a small boat to take some seals, which could be seen from the shore. The wind changed and drove them off share, and they have not been seen or heard of since.

Suicide on Account of Remorse.

Chicago, March 26.—Charles E. Youngblade, 18 years old, of Rockford, Ills., while in a saloon in Clark street last night, drew a revolver and fired a bullet into his breast. The physicians of the county hospital say he will not recover, and Youngblade's relatives at Springfield have been sent for.

The young man when told of his condition made an affidavit to the effect that being anxious for a trip to Chicago last Sunday and not having the necessary funds, he appropriated $37.50 of his parents' money. On arriving in this city he began a carousal. With a few companions Youngblade made the rounds of the saloons and resorts on the levee and by 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon all the stolen money had been spent save 25 cents. He knew that he was at the end of his spree and the consequences of his act were then for the first time realized. He was then in a saloon in Clark street and, drawing a revolver, he placed the weapon over his heart and fired. The police ambulance was called and Youngblade was taken to the county hospital while John C. Barbour, Charles Parker and Pearl Dwyer, the other inmates of the place, were locked up.

SURRENDERED.

The President of the Victor Miners' Union Gives Himself Up.

Cripple Creek, March 26.—George Armstrong, the president of the Victor Miners' union, surrendered himself to the constable to-day. A warrant was out for him charging him with interfering with the officers while in the discharge of their duty. The charge is in connection with the recent trouble at Victor which resulted in the shooting of Patrick Looney. The officers say that Armstrong was there and assisted in the row. The preliminary hearing has been set for Thursday next.

INGERSOLL DENIES.

The Alleged Interview at La Porte, Ind., Emphatically Repudiated.

Indianapolis, March 26.—Col. Robert G. Ingersoll is at the Denison and will lecture here to-night. He talked briefly on Presidential possibilities. In answer to the question to whom he thought the sentiment was drifting, he said: "On the Republican side Reed and McKinley are both prominent. Reed is a man of great ability and would make an excellent President; so would McKinley. I hear some talk of Allison. On the 23d of this month some wretch telegraphed from La Porte a pretended interview with me in which I was quoted as saying that no candidate could be successful in 1896 who was not for free silver, and also that the chances for Reed and McKinley were growing slim. I had no such interview. I never thought a candidate could succeed on free silver, and I never said Reed's chances were growing slim. I like Reed and think him an admirable man."

Governor McKinley's Trip.

Columbus, O., March 26.—Governor McKinley's Southern trip will be followed soon by a "swing round the circle" through the West. William M. Hahn, member of the national Republican committee for Ohio, and Governor McKinley's commissioner of insurance, is now in the West, where he has been for several week, making arrangements for the Governor's visit.

It is now arranged for the Governor to leave Columbus about the first of June. The trip will include most of the Western States and extend to the Pacific coast. In view of this fact it is generally doubted here that Governor McKinley has put himself on record, as reported from Thomasville, Ga., as being unalterably opposed to the free coinage of silver.

He would hardly take a stand, they say, against the unmistakable wishes of the people among whom he intended to go immediately, in the furtherance of his interests in the Presidential nomination.

McKinley Says it is Absurd.

Savannah, Ga., March 26.—A special from Thomasville says: "Governor McKinley has about recovered from a slight attack of the grip which caused him to spend several days more in Thomasville than he originally intended, and he will leave here to-morrow for St. Augustine.

"When shown a paper to-day which quoted him as saying that if the Republican party declared for free silver, he would not accept the nomination for President, the Governor shrugged his shoulders and smilingly said: 'Why, that's absurd.' He neither denied nor confirmed the statement and declined to be interviewed."

A Prominent Hotel Seized.

Brooklyn, March 26.—Sheriff Butling this afternoon seized the Clarendon hotel, the principal hostelry in the city, on an order obtained by Benoit Wasserman, who has a judgment against the hotel proprietor for $7,983, and P. J. Montague, whose judgment amounts to $2,600. A receiver for the property was appointed a short time ago, and the action of the sheriff to-day is extraordinary, and was made legal by a special order issued by Justice Brown of the Supreme Court.

Fought Over a Well.

Sandstone, Minn., March 26.—Last night Hugh Glenn, a well-known resident, was killed by Ole Anderson, the owner of a water wagon during a dispute as to how much water should be used from the city well, which supplies water for almost the entire village. The well is near Glenn's house, and he claimed possession of it. He came home and found Anderson wasting the water. A quarrel followed, during which Anderson seized a club and pounded Glenn's head to a jelly. The murder was witnessed by Glenn's wife and family.

Utah Constitutional Convention.

Salt Lake, March 26.—In the constitutional convention to-day the consideration of the declaration of rights was finally concluded. The most important decision is that voting down the proposition to tax church property which had many advocates. The next important subject to engage the attention of the convention is the educational article and a bitter fight is expected on the proposition to merge the existing university and agricultural college.

Churches and Schools in Minnesota.

St. Paul, Minn., March 26.—In the House to-day Representative Some introduced a bill which is aimed at the so-called Faribault school plan. It prohibits the introduction, use or display of sectarian instruction, influences, or costumes in public schools in certain buildings. The bill also makes it unlawful for any public school teacher to use any creed or sectarian book in any public school and no school building and public school is to be held in any building owned by a church. Penalties of fine and disqualification are imposed.

Heavy Verdicts.

Youngstown, O., March 26.—William Bycroft, an engineer on the Lake Shore road, was crippled for life in a collision and brought suit here against the Lake Shore for $75,000. The jury awarded him $13,357. The Supreme Court to-day affirmed the verdict. In the case of Robert Flenner against the Pitsburg and Western railroad, who was awarded $2,500 damages, the Supreme Court decided in favor of Flenner.

Arthur B. Chase, a retired theatrical manager, 44 years old, shot and killed himself in New York. Ill-health is ascribed as the cause of his act. He was Edwin Booth's manager for six years.

SANTO DOMINGO.

An Interesting Account of Affairs Down There.

THE FRENCH TROUBLE SETTLED.

There is Now No Chance for a Successful Revolution—The President is Too Popular and Too Watchful—Cuban Affairs.

New York, March 26.—Marcus Munoz, a resident of this city, returned to-day after an extended tour of Santo Domingo and Hayti. He was seen at No. 134 West Sixty-fourth street, and spoke of the condition of affairs in these two republics.

"In Santo Domingo," he said, "political affairs are quiet. The government of President L'Hereaux is strongly intrenched. The threatening trouble with France has passed over, and amicable relations between the two countries are restored. The action of the French in sending warships of the principal ports of Santo Domingo, had a very ominous look. But now the cloud has passed away, and the war vessels have taken their departure and friendly relations between the two countries have been re-established. Santo Domingo has complied with the demands of France. It has paid to the French government the claim of $60,000, and has executed the Dominican who killed the French Consul. The money was paid two weeks ago and as this concluded the settlement of the trouble the French warships sailed away. A month ago the Dominican was executed at Santo Domingo City. He was shot in the yard of the citadel. France had asked for reparation for the killing of her representative but did not demand the execution of the murderer.

"The people are glad that the trouble is over and are grateful to President L'Hereaux for bringing about the settlement.

"The country is at the present time in prosperous condition. The sugar crop is more abundant than for any previous season. There will be a great quantity of this exported to the great benefit of the Dominicans. The coffee crop is also good this season, but it does not cut the same figure as sugar.

"The Dominicans are not helping the Cubans in the fight to throw off Spanish rule and establish a republic in Cuba. President L'Hereaux has taken precautions not to get his government into any international complications over Cuba.

"There is no fear of a revolution in the country as was recently reported. The President is loved for himself by many of the people. Most of the people fear his power, for he is quick to discover any plotting against his government and is equally quick to visit the conspirators with severe punishment. Besides, he is liberal with his money and pays well for all information about conspiracies, so that no plot can be hatched but what he is thoroughly posted before it is ripe.

"When in Hayti I saw no indications of any impending revolution, but I only observed surface affairs in that country."

The Cuban Rebellion.

Crestline, O., March 26.—A letter has been received in this city from A. W. Foster, now in Havana, Cuba, who, writing under date of March 20, says: "The uprising against Spanish oppression is more serious than the government would have it known. The government troops have beeen repulsed in every important engagement so far, and the insurgents are gaining ground daily. But in view of the fact that a large body of troops is on the way here from Spain to reinforce the local military, it is difficult to see how the rebellion can be anything but a failure. The Allianca affair has created unusual commotion, the Spaniards invariably praise the action of the Conde De Venadito's captain in firing on the American. The best thing that could happen to Cuba is that it be acquired by the United States.

WANT BIG DAMAGES.

Men Deported from Hawaii Claim $50,000 Each.

Vancouver, B. C., March 26.—Some days ago a man named Houck, claiming to be a lawyer from Honolulu, arrived here and proceeded to interest himself in the cases of the three deported exiles, Mueller, Cranston and Johnstone. He interviewed numerous local men, and learned as much as possible regarding the statements by them. Saturday night William A. Kinney, judge advocate, who presided at the recent court martial in Honolulu, arrived here. When interviewed Kinney was very guarded in his statements, but it was ascertained that he had come here in connection with the suit instituted by the exiles against the Canadian-Australian Steamship company, the exiles claiming $50,000 damages each. The Hawaiian government had to give the steamship company a bond to indemnify them against any action that might be brought and the government has accordingly decided to fight the suit to the end. Mr. Kinney engaged Mr. E. P. Davis, Q. C., of this city, one of the ablest lawyers of the West, to fight the case, and brought with him numerous documents relative to the expelled men. The Hawaiian government claims that in the deportation they were acting within international law, and that in any case the damages claimed are absurd, as the men were only making a bare living in Honolulu. Both Messrs. Davis and Kinney refuse to state the line of defense but hinted that some startling developments would be made at the trial. Mr. Kinney left again hurriedly on Sunday and it is understood thato he has gone to San Francisco.

The Manitoba Schools.

Winnipeg, March 26.—The remedial message from Ottawa ordering Manitoba to give Catholics separate schools, was read before the Speaker of the House this afternoon. The order was sent this morning by His Honor Lieutenant Governor Schultz to the provisional secretary in the form in which it was received by His Honor, without note, comment or instructions added, and the order was read as a communication from the Governor. Afterwards the House proceeded with its usual work. It is necessary that 48 hours according to the rules of the House, must elapse before the order be discussed in Parliament. This might bring it up at a night session on Thursday. There was a report in circulation that Premier Greenway would shelve this discussion of the order altogether, and that Parliament would prorogue on Thursday, but there is no foundation for such a suggestion. The Premier was asked if there was any probability of the order being passed over in silence, and he replied that it was sure to be discussed in the House. As to the proroguing of the House, he added that Parliament might talk for a week on the order if it saw fit to do so, and that the order therefore would have a great deal to do with the length of the session. The Catholics are jubilant over the situation, and declare that the Manitoba government will not dare to reject the command from Ottawa, which is virtually the command of the Queen. To do so, they claim, would be an act of open rebellion.

Poor Anna Dickinson

Scranton, Pa., March 26.—Miss Anna Dickinson, who is suing G. B. Thompson and others for damages in the United States Circuit Court for imprisoning her in the Danville insane asylum in 1891, was in the stand until 4 o'clock this afternoon undergoing cross-examination. She was the most brilliant witness ever on the stand in the city, and by her evasions baffled the skill of the opposing counsel, Maj. Everett Warren. There were a great number of sensational features, due mostly to Miss Dickinson's marked peculiarities. The greatest sensation of the day was caused when she refused to recognize Miss Susan Dickinson, who sat at the defendant's table, as her own sister. She was finally compelled to admit that she was her own mother's daughter, but they were sisters in flesh and blood only, she said.

The case for the plaintiff closed this afternoon. The defense will open in the morning.

Foolish A. R. U. Talk.

Omaha, March 26.—James Casey, one of the pioneer members of the American Railway Union, and who was a delegate from Grand Junction, Colo., at the celebrated convention in Chicago which called the strike, was in Omaha to-day. Mr. Casey said concerning John M. Egan, the applicant for receivership of the Oregon Short Line, that he thought it would be the height of folly for Egan to take up residence in the Sound country.

"I do not speak from the inside," he said, "but only as an observer. But I know, as does ever other Western railroad man of experience, that Egan's life would be insecure did he stop in Oregon. I predict that if he stays there as receiver he will be killed within a few months. There are men walking this earth to-day who believe Egan represents in his personality all that has brought them to want and woe. The man will not live if he tries to take up his residence in that country. I would be willing to wager that he would be hanged or shot in no time."

More Whisky Trust Stealing.

Chicago, March 26.—The discovery of another large shortage in the accounts of Whisky trust has been made. Between $350,000 and $450,000 which was paid to the old management as rebates on freight was not entered on the books. The exact amount is not known yet. Positive evidence has been discovered that the money found its way into the treasury of the trust at Peoria, but the experts at work on the books have not been able to find trace of it on the books. The rebates cover almost the entire period of the trust's existence. The shortage was made possible by dodging the interstate commerce law. When Gen. McNulta assumed the receivership of the trust he soon learned from the railroads which did business with the trust that rebates had been paid after freight was billed out and prepaid at the rate fixed by the interstate commerce commission. Then Receiver McNulta discovered that the rebates on shipments of spirits had not been credited to the truts on the books. It is reported that two directors got the whole sum to put them on an equal footing with the directors who got fat contracts.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Advices from Akassa, Morocco, are that two large French expeditions have entered the British Niger territory. This action of the French is a breach of the Anglo-French treaty of 1890.

The London Daily News will say this morning that a large shipment of gold to America is likely to be made to-morrow. The withdrawal of cash from the market to-day is believed to be connected with such shipment.

There has been a fortune of $50,000 waiting for 10 years for Paul Otto, who ran away from his home in New Orleans that long ago, being then 18 years old. He was an only son and his father left him the entire fortune.

Richard Jackson was killed by Julius Bartlett at Saratoga, N. Y. Jackson's throat was cut with a razor and William Palmer was also slashed in the throat by Bartlett and will die. Bartlett, who resides at Fort Edward, is under arrest. All arec olored and were intoxicated.

Secretary Lamont has issued an order retiring Brigadier-General William Smith, paymaster general. The President has appointed Colonel Thaddeus H. Stanton to be paymaster-general of the army with the rank of Brigadier-General, to succeed General Smith.

The new Newcomer bank at Mt. Morris, Ills., was entered by robbers, who after drilling into the vault and breaking the door, used dynamite to blow up the safe, nearly wrecking it. The robbers escaped with an unknown amount of money, about $10,000 being in the safe.

The boiler in Amos Hutchins's saw mill on the turnpike near Van Wert, O., exploded, killing Blakely Shaw and Fred Hutchins, and badly injuring Melville Storz, Isaac Bowman and Neil Fassett. The mill took fire and with a large quantity of lumber destroyed. The dead men leave families.

The trial of N. T. Gadd, ex-clerk in the government land office at Broken Bow, Neb., charged with embezzlement and other crimes, suddenly terminated in the Federal court. Gadd pleaded guilty to embezzlement and not guilty as to the other indictments and counts. Sentence was deferred.

The pasenger coach on train 14, eastbound on the Pitsburg and Western railroad, left the track just east of Union Statioin, O., and fell over a low embankment. The train was running slowly and no one was hurt, although three ladies fainted. The coach was dragged 300 hundred yards and badly damaged.

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THE WAR IN ASIA.

The Japanese are Now Advancing on Pekin.

REPARING CAPTURED SHIPS.

Many of the Chinese Cruisers Taken to Japan—Indignities Inflicted on the Body of Admiral Ting—Japanese Tributes.

(Correspondence of the United Press, per Steamer Belgic.)

Tokio, March 23.—Admiral Ting's suicide produced a profound impression on the Japanese: Japanese naval Commander Ito was visibly affected when the news reached him, and Marshal Oyama showed not less feeling. The fact is that Ting's courageous resistance had won his enemies's admiration. They regarded him as a stout warrior and honored him accordingly. Often before the end came the probability of his being subjected to indignity and disgrace in the event of his return to China was anxiously discussed and plans were evolved for providing for him in Japan, a retreat that would secure him against such mischances.

Immediately on learning of the old sailor's suicide, Admiral Ito informed the Taotai of Shanghai that one of the surrendered gunboats, the Kwang Chi, would not be taken over, but would be given to the Chinese for the purpose of conveying the deceased officer's remains to Che Foo. This really noble act evoked expressions of deepest gratitude from the Chinese. As the Kwang Chi, carrying Ting's coffin steamed out of Wei Hai Wei, the Japanese ships manned their yards and fired a salute. The vessel headed for Che Foo, where due arrangements for her reception had been make by the foreign men-of-war, the latter sending on shore guards of honor and the former turning out en masse. But these good intentions were balked by a want of mutual understanding between the people of the Kwang Chi and those in Che Foo. The coffin was landed quietly an hour before the appointed time, and only a British guard of honor managed to be on the shot. That was the last mark of respect paid to the memory of the gallant officer. Soon as the coffin arrived in Tien Tsin it was torn open, the corpse decapitated and the venerable head exposed for a week to the public gaze like the head of a common criminal. Niu, the Taotai of Wei Hai Wei, met with similar brutality. Upon his shoulders devolved the responsibility of arranging the details of the surrender after Admiral Ting's death. Niu then returned to Che Foo, where he was immediately seized by order of the governor of Shantung, and executed without any form of trial. Officers of the Chinese navy are reported to be much exasperated by the incident.

Of the ships acquired by Japan at the surrender of Wei Hai Wei, one, the ironclad Chen Yuen, has been docked at Port Arthur to repair the damage suffered by her when she ran on a sunken rock two months ago, and three cruisers have been brought to Japan. These last are all in fairly good condition as to their armament, but their hulls bear eloquent testimony of the fatal accuracy of the Japanese gunners. Numerous marks of heavy blows are visible, and decks and cabins show frequent stains of blood. With regard to the ironclad Ting Yuen, it is still uncertain whether she can be raised. The hole formed by the torpedo that struck her is 36 square feet in area, and it is believed that after running her into shoal water, the Chinese exploded a quantity of powder amidships, injuring her so severely that repair is impossible. But that point remains to be settled. Three other cruisers and gunboats sunk in the bay of Wei Hai Wei will be raised without much difficulty and docked at Port Arthur. It is a dramatic fact that the Japanese, having first captured the only dockyard in Northern China, are now employing it to repair ships taken from the Chinese.

Towards the close of February signs of a break up of the winter began to be apparent in Manchuria. Meanwhile Wei Hai Wei had fallen, and the Pei Yang squadron was no more. The coasts of the Gulf of Pechili lay open everywhere to the Japanese and the rivers that constitute the waterways to Pekin began to be free of ice. The time for the expedition against the Chinese capital had arrived, and with it the time for breaking up the Chinese forces in Manchuria, asserting complete supremacy of Japanese arms everywhere, and freeing the second army for service against Pekin. Lieut. Gen. Yamaji moved up from Chinchow to Kaiping and concerted with Lieut. Gen. Katsura in Hai Cheng, a plan of campaign which opened on Feb. 24 with an attack by Yamaji upon the nearest point of the enemy's line at Tapingshan. The object of this movement was to secure connection between Sung's army at Ying Kown (or modern New Chang) and Wu's army at New Chwang proper, 30 miles farther north. Yamaji easily obtained possession of the Chinese position at Tapingshal, but Sung, unwilling to have the Japanese thrust themselves between him and Wu, led a force of 20,000 men against Yamaji and a hot contest ensued, resulting in the complete defeat of the Chinese and their precipitate retreat southward, leaving 200 dead upon the field. The Japanese on their side had 20 killed and 250 wounded.

This operation was followed four days later by an offensive movement on the part of Katsura from Hai Cheng. He directed his attack against the lines of Liao Yang army, posted on roads leading northward and drove it back with heavy loss, his own casualties being 16 killed and 86 wounded. The next day, in the face of a heavy snow storm he pushed on in the tracks of the retreating Chinese and after a slight engagement, costing seven men wounded, reached a point on the Liao Yang road, 19 miles from Hai Chang and 21 from Liao Yang. Strategically regarded this was an unsound position. Katsura, advancing at right angles to his line of communication with the first army's base had the whole of Wu's army on his left flank in New Chwang proper. But preparations against danger from that source had been made. On March 6 another brigade of the first army advanced direct from Hai Cheng against Wu in New Chwang. A sanguinary fight ensued. A portion of the Chinese quickly retreated southward toward Ying Kow, but the main body fought from house to house in New Chwang, and it was not until 11 p. m. that their rout was complete. They left 1,880 killed, 500 prisoners and 16 cannon. The Japanese casualties were 206 killed and wounded. No engagement involving such heavy losses had taken place since Phyong Yang. Two days later the Japanese forces from Kaiping moved against it and captured it. Thus all the Chinese forces in Southern Shinking were driven in full retreat over the Liao river.

The Japanese have resolved not to hold any portion of the Shantung mainland. They will confine their occupation to the three islands at the entrance of the bay of Wei Hai Wei. Experiences have proved these islands to be virtually impregnable, and the addition of one or two forts would secure them effectually and another reason for this decision is that Japan wants her troops immediate for service elsewhere. She cannot afford to keep 30,000 combatants idle in Shantung. Accordingly forts on the mainland at Wei Hai Wei have been dismantled. Such of the guns—there were 114 in all, 24 being over 15 caliber—as could be easily moved, were taken either to Liu Kung Island or to Japan; a charge of dynamite disposed of the others. Where these powerful forts once stood nothing is now to be seen but piles of rubbish and fragments of iron.

OWN WORKS.

Effect of the Wilson Law on Foreign Trade.

Washington, March 22.—It is said in financial circles that the business and financial situation of the country shows gradual and gratifying improvement. The treasury is maintaining the gold reserve, and it is thought that the syndicate management will be successful in preventing gold exports under normal conditions. It is said that the banks are getting better employment for money, and that their customers give indications of doing more business. In the business world there have been advances in the price of some of the leading American staples, and there is a firmer tone in the domestic market value of other articles.

In contrast to these favorable conditions existing in the internal commerce of the country, is an unfavorable report of our foreign commerce. The last bulletin issued by the bureau of statistics, giving quantities and values of the principal articles of agricultural exports for the past eight months, shows considerable falling off, both in quantities and average prices, compared with the corresponding eight months of the preceding year. The value of breadstuffs exported in the last eight months was a little over $71,000,000, a decrease of over $45,000,000. There was a falling off in the exports of cotton amounting to over 1,000,000 bales and a decrease in price of nearly 2-1-4 cents a pound.

The exports of dairy products have decreased, and there has been an increase in the amount of agricultural and dairy products imported into this country. There has been a heavy increase in the imports of manufactured articles of a class similar to the products of the largest manufacturing industries of the country. This, of course, means the crowding out of just so much American product.

There is a preveeness in some quarters to attribute these conditions of the foreign trade to the operations of the new tariff law. The Wilson-Gorman act has had full six months' operation now, and it is claimed that it is fair to begin to judge of its effects. Those who predicted disastrous results from the operation of the law are laying upon it all of the responsibility for the falling off in the foreign trade, and say that since it is shown that the one great claim made in behalf of the low tariff, namely, that it would increase the foreign trade, has been proven fallacious, the law now stands condemned beyond hope of defense. If the decrease in the foreign trade continues at the present rate until the assembling of Congress next December, it will be a powerful argument in favor of an immediate revision of the tariff, it is said. The impression prevails among those well posted that there will be considerable division of sentiment among the Republicans as to the advisability of commencing an immediate and sweeping revision of the tariff. There is a well-known disposition on the part of some of the leaders to go slow in tariff matters and not unsettle the business of the country unnecessarily.

On the other hand, there is an element which wants to go at the tariff hammer and tongs, and these people are the ones who are now keeping closest tab upon the shortcomings of the present law, accumulating all the evidence possible in favor of their plans for immediate revision.

NEW SPANISH CABINET.

Canovas Del Castillo is in at the Head of it.

Madrid, March 23.—This ministry was announced late in the afternoon: Canovas Del Castillo, president of the council; Navarro Reverter, finance; Romero Y. Robledo, justice; Gen. Azcarraza, war; Admiral Beranger, marine; F. Cos-Gayon, interior; Duke of Tetuan, foreign affairs; Castellano, colonies; Bosch, public works. The names were submitted to the Queen Regent this morning and were approved by her.

THE MONETARY CONFERENCE.

Some Sensible Remarks by Senator Wolcott on Silver.

Denver, March 23.—Senator Wolcott arrived in Denver last night from Washington.

Speaking of the monetary conference, Mr. Wolcott said: "It must be remembered that the President of the United States in the absence of any legislation on the subject, would have an undoubted right to name delegates to any international conference that should be perfected. For this reason I introduced the amendment which appropriates $100,000 for the expenses of the commission. I am of the opinion that it is nearly time that there should be a severance between the people who believe in hard money, both Democrats and Republicans, on the one hand and the agitators who desire silver only as a means toward unlimited paper money and who do not desire to accomplish results. The net result of the action of Congress is that the friends of silver have provided an appropriation to pay for our representation at the monetary conference."

Alleged Pleuro-Pneumonia in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., March 23.—The reported outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia in Geary county has created a disagreement among the veterinarians and Governor Morrill has reported the matter to the bureau of animal industry at Washington, and today was notified that the department could not understand how this disease could appear in Kansas as no cases had been reported in this country for several years, but that Dr. Devoe was already on his way to Kansas to determine just what the disease was. The herd supposed to be infected is very closely watched, and all the diseased cattle have been killed and burned.

REVIEW OF TRADE.

THE ARGUMENTS IN FAVOR OF THE STEP.

With This and the Hawaiian Islands This Country will Enter Upon a New Era—Spain Would Likely Demand a Good Round Sum.

Washington, March 22.—The suggestion that this government renew the old effort to buy Cuba has led at once in political circles to a lively discussion of the subject. The advocates of the proposition hope it may not become connected in any way with the Hawaiian question or the question of digging the Nicaraguan canal. In the opinion of these men, the Cuban proposition would be strongest taken separately and decided on its own merits. To-day, a well-known gentleman, familiar with foreign affairs, presented the other view of the matter.

"It seems to me," said this gentleman, "that the real strength of the proposition to buy Cuba lies in its direct connection with the other propositions. Taken separately, it hardly justifies itself. It is by no means the same question that was presented to the country when the offer of one hundred millions of dollars was made for the island. Slavery dictated that. No question of supporting or of still further extending our foreign comerce was involved. We had no navy then, and therefore were not thinking about coaling stations in any quarter of the globe. Cutting through the isthmus was not then under serious discussion. But the slave power, seeing the lines tightening around its institution on the mainland, conceived the idea that in Cuba a new stand might be made and the tens on relieved at home. In design it was a big plantation scheme, where negroes could be colonized and worked to advantage. Much bitterness existed over the disputed question of the northwest territory. Slave owners insisted that they had their rights there, while the free soilers stoutly maintained that slavery should not obtain a foothold in that latitude. Cuba was considered a sort of solution of the difficulty.

"If the island could be secured the surplus of slavery could be drawn off in that direction. The principal desire of the slave power was territory, and it readily preferred that, in southern latitudes, where the negro is most at home. There was never open confession of this programme, but it was well understood at the time. One of the United States commissioners making the offer to Spain was Pierre Soule, an ultra slavery advocate, at the time a Senator from Louisiana, and afterwards minister to Spain. So far as the real object in view was concerned, it is probably just as well that the project failed. The purchase of Cuba would in no measure have solved, or even for any great length of time relieved, the slavery question in this country. As we now can plainly see, the opponents of slavery would not have abated any of their zeal for the extinction of that institution. Whether the institution was on the mainland pressing for further extension, or on an island in the sea, with the American flag waving over it, the contest was certain to continue. With the abolitionists the question was slavery, and not its particular location, and they were in the fight to a finish.

"The question now is purely one of the enlargement and extension of our general powers. We consider ourselves the greatest nation on the globe. We have a large and growing foreign commerce. We have a navy of the first class, and we must provide for it in first class style. The growth of commerce calls for the piercing of the isthmus, and that in turn calls for American control of the enterprise. A canal connecting the two oceans will in time be dug, and then we'll begin our obligations. Then it will be palpable to everybody that in order to be able fully to discharge our duty in the premises we must control Cuba on the one side and Hawaii on the other. Now, the question as to Hawaii is as good as settled. Those islands will be American territory in less than five years. They are coming to us of their own accord, and with such momentum that they cannot be stopped. We shall only be asked to assume their indebtedness, which is small, and which their own revenues will promptly discharge. It only remains for us, then, to buy Cuba, and a project of wise and world-wide consequence will be complete."

"What price could this country afford to pay for Cuba?" was asked.

"I have not throught much about that. The island is valuable, regarded from any standpoint. It is not merely a rich body of land where with no great effort profitable crops are grown; it is far more than an immense sugar plantation. Cuba contains minerals and mines, and manufactories are paying investments. But, rich as it is, the island is practically undeveloped. The higher order of progress is not possible under Spanish rule. But if American control can be established there a very great change will take place. New York, Boston and Philadelphia will pour in their capital, and the Southern States a portion of their planters, and in a few years the transformation will be complete. Havana in particular, cleaned, drained and thoroughly improved, will become one of the most delightful cities anywhere within easy reach of our mainland. Winter travel there from all over the United States will increase, and new life be infused into all the country round. We shall in this way, of course, be improving our own property, and justifying whatever price may have been paid.

"But the commercial side of the question, strong as it is, should not so much occupy us. We could afford to buy Cuba if it were a huge rock or a stretch of unproductive lava beds or an unthinned jungle, with an occasional clearing on the coast for a fort. Its location is of the greatest importance to us, and gives to the island a value in American eyes which cannot be ignored. I hope to see negotiations opened for purchase at an early day. Spain, I have no doubt, will take advantage of the situation and stand out for a stiff price, if she consents to treat at all. Cuba is valuable to her only on the money side. It is a goose that for years has been laying golden eggs, Spain likes the nest. She has been going there in times of stress and always finding the desired treasure. She is poor to-day, but will probably balance the proposition of a lump sum against a calculation showing the annual income from the island. This is a sure thing as long as she chooses to hold on."

"Do you think Spain holds the United States in part responsible for disorders in Cuba?"

"I have reason to believe that she does. And it would not surprise me if in the correspondence growing out of the Allianca episode pretty pointed reference were made to the fact. There is more feeling on the subject than has as yet appeared. This, too, may make negotiations about buying the island the more difficult when they are opened, but it should not make a purchase impossible."

TENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

Denver, March 23.—The Senate convened at 10 o'clock this morning. The committee on judiciary reported that the bill for the protection of insolvent debtors be referred to committee of the whole for amendment to afford better protection to creditors.

The majority reverse report on Senator Carney's bill prohibiting legislators receiving railroad passes was taken up. The committee had reported its indefinite postponement for the reason that it was deemed unnecessary legislation. The report was signed by Senators Adams, Graham, McNeeley and Bartz. A minority report was presented by Senators Bolsinger, Armstrong and Barela recommending that the Carney anti-pass bill be referred to committee of the whole.

The Senators used the entire forenoon session discussing railroad passes and their effect upon lawmakers and State officials. Early in the session Senator Carney introduced a bill making it illegal for anyone in private or public life to accept any transportation. It had slumbered peacefully in the possession of the railroad committee until this morning. The question that took two hours to-day was: "Shall the unfavorable or favorable report be adopted?" The orators had an opportunity and used it. When the vote was taken at noon it stood 14 to 14, a tie, and both reports were yet before the Senate when adjournment occurred. Senator Carney was pleased with the result of the debate. Fun was created for the spectators by a series of wordy thrusts carried on between Senators Fulton and Felker, the subject being: "Which one of us plays most to the gallery?"

Senator Felker moved the Senate do not concur in the House amendments to his bill, 159, for the mortgaging of the real estate of infants. Carried. A committee of conference was appointed in relation to it.

The Senate got down to work at the afternoon session and disposed of the following bills on final passage:

Substitute H. B. 80, to enable towns and cities to refund their bonded indebtedness contracted for supply of water. Passed.

S. B. 73, Senator Mills, to provide for the construction of an iron or steel bridge across the Grand river at the town of Dotsero, in Eagle county. Passed.

S. B. 11, Senator Campbell, to construct a State wagon road from Montrose to a point on the San Miguel river, near Naturita. Passed.

S. B. 96, Senator Adams, to construct a State wagon road from Cuanlia to Pagosa Springs, in Archuleta county. Passed.

S. B. 353, Senator Barela, to repair and widen the State wagon road from Trinidad to Stonewall in Las Animas county, and to strengthen and protect the embankment of the Purgatoire river along the line of the said road. Passed.

S. B. 107, Senator Painter, to provide for the sinking of an artesian well at a point to be selected in the territory embraced in the counties of Phillips, Sedgewick, Logan, Washington and Yuma, for the purpose of testing the flow of artesian water for irrigation purposes, irrigating State land, providing a board to locate said well and superintend the construction of the same. Passed.

S. B. 101, Senator Newman, to construct a wagon road from Molus Lakes in San Juan county, Colo., to a point in the Rico-Rockwood wagon road, where the Baker trail intersects the same in La Plata county. Passed.

S. B. 151, Senator Evans, to construct a State wagon road from Ballou, Larimer county, to Steamboat Springs, Routt county. Passed.

S. B. 188, Senator Hartzell, in relation to the practice of pharmacy and the sale of medicines and poisons, licensing persons to carry on such practice and exempting them from jury duty; providing for the appointment and prescribing the powers and duties of a State board of pharmacy. Passed.

S. B. 279, Senator Boyd, for the relief of L. H. Robinson, L. H. Newcomb, L. D. Olivette, N. L. Bruner, H. G. Denniston, R. A. Southworth and C. B. Cramer, for work done and moneys expended upon the Twin Lakes reservoir, under the direction of the board of control of State canal No. 1, and reservoirs connected therewith. Passed.

H. B. 114, Mr. Morrell, providing for the registration of the county poor and for the keeping of a record of the nature and amount of relief furnished to each; regulating the allowance and payment of bills thereof; and providing a penalty for failure to comply. Passed.

H. B. 304, Mr. Harper, to repeal section 2 of an act entitled "An act to amend sections 3 and 10, of an act entitled an act to create the office of register of land commissioners, to prescribe the powers and duties of said board and to provide for the easing, sale and management of the State lands, and repeal other acts upon the same subject." Passed.

H. B. 133, Mr. Anfenger, to amend section 6604 of the general statutes of the State of Colorado, concerning insurance companies. Passed.

H. B. 88, Mr. Gallagher, to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act to secure liens to mechanics and others, and to repeal all laws in conflict therewith," approved April 13, 1892. Passed.

H. B. 12, Mr. Dumphey, to amend sections 3 and 13, of chapter 76, of the general statutes of 1883, entitled, "An act to create an institution for the education of the mute and blind; providing for its support and management and repeal all laws for the organization and maintenance of the institute for the education of mutes." Passed.

H. B. 75, Mr. Tomkins, to require commission merchants to give bonds and to provide penalties for failure to give bonds, and for the collection of the penalty of the bond. Passed.

H. B. 42, Mr. Malchus, prohibiting the recovery of the purchase price of malt, vine and spirit liquors sold at retail, or by retail dealers and making void all contracts hereafter made, the consideration of which is based upon or for any such liquor so sold, and repealing all acts and parts of acts in conflict therewith. Passed.

H. B. 49, Mr. Roe, to fix the county lines in Minnehaha county. Passed.

The Senate spent the evening session in the committee of the whole on special orders.

House.

The preliminary proceeding in the House to-day were immediately followed by a petition from the commission merchants and produce dealers of Denver protesting against S. B. 200, permitting the peddling of garden truck about the city.

A petition from Otero county asked for the passage of the bureau of immigration bill.

A Senate resolution was presented for the publication of the last biennial reports of the penitentiary and State reformatory. Went over under the rules.

Mr. Randall moved to amend the adverse report on S. B. 197 by Senator Swink, so as to send it to committee of the whole. Carried.

The bill requires county treasurers to deposit the county funds in the banks offering the highest rate of interest.

Mr. Warren moved to adopt the majority report of the committee on revision and constitution on H. R. 523, that it be placed on file for third reading and to pass.

Mr. Gallagher objected that the bill had never been recommended to pass by committee of the whole. Examination of the record showed this to be so, and the bill was passed.

Mr. Jenks moved to amend the adverse report on S. B. 56, by Senator Bolsinger, the pawnbroker bill, so as to send it to the committee of the whole.

There was a little debate on this. It limits the legal rates to 3 per cent per month. Mr. Woodworth and Mr. and Mrs. Anfenger said that to pass the bill would be to drive pawnbrokers out of business. Messrs. Jenks, Westerman and others retorted that this was the same old cry raised in behalf of the poor pawnbrokers. Finally the motion carried and the bill was sent to the committee of the whole.

Mr. Wilkins moved that H. B. 496 to submit to popular vote a prohibition constitutional amendment, be taken from the table and referred to the committee of the whole. Carried.

A petition from the Grand Army Memorial association asked the passage of the bill appropriating $10,000 to repair the buildings at Fort Lyons in anticipation of the removal of the Soldiers' Home to that place.

S. B. 42, Senator Morton, to enable counties to refund their bonded indebtedness, pending on final passage and third reading. Passed—yeas 38, nays 3.

A motion was made to take H. B. 204, to anti-pass bill, from the table. Mr. Morris moved to table the motion to take from the table. Carried—yeas 28, nays 20.

The committee of the whole favorably recommended the following bills: H. B. 82, Mr. Morris, appropriating $12,204.74 to pay outstanding industrial school vouchers.

H. B. 277, Mr. Wilkins, appropriating $6,000 for a bridge in Morgan county.

S. B. 177, Senator Graham, amending the election law.

S. B. 171, Senator Pease, relating to the code of procedure.

S. B. 152, Senator Newman, creating a bureau of mines.

S. B. 116, Senator Drake, amending the act governing municipal corporations.

H. B. 297, Mr. Lowell, for payment of rent owed by the State.

The adoption of the report as to S. B. 171, postponing until Monday. The balance of the report adopted.

Adjourned till Monday.

THE BATTLER.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor does not believe in large dinner parties. Twenty is her favor number of guests.

Miss Anna Shaw, D. D., says the best way to address an audience is to talk as if you were scolding your husband.

Mrs. Bainsford, wife of the eloquent rector of St. George's church, New York, is the first woman to be made a public school trustee.

Miss Phoebe W. Couzins, the lawyer and aggressive female suffrage advocate, is a mite of a woman, with a face not unlike Adelina Patti's.

The wife of the French premier, M. Ribot, is an American lady, formerly Miss Minnie Burch, the daughter of a wealthy banker, Isaac E. Burch.

Miss Ruth Burnett of Boston, after whom "Baby Ruth" Cleveland was named, was received into the Catholic convent of the Sacred Hears, at Albany, recently.

Mrs. Maubee, the granddaughter of the famous John Sevier, one of the leaders of the rear guard of the Revolution which won the battle of King's Mountain, is in New York penniless.

Mrs. Sarah Astor Langdon, widow of Robert Boreel, died at Nice, France, Feb. 16, at the age of 81. She was a native of New York city and a granddaughter of the original John Jacob Astor.

Mrs. J. W. Foster of Indiana, wife of the ex-secretary of state, was elected president general of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the recent annual meeting held in Washington.

The oldest woman in North Carolina is said to be Mrs. Katharine Bessoares. She has lived to see her fifth generation and is still in good health. Her exact age is not known, but it is supposed to be between 115 and 120 years.

Mary N. Gannon and Alice G. Hands, pupils of the New York School of Applied Design For Women, though barely 21 years old, are doing a good business as architects. They have secured commissions for the erection of 16 model tenement houses in New York and Jersey City.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis has recently regained some property in New Orleans which belonged to her husband before the war and was confiscated by the United States. The property was sold, and the purchaser held it until 1892, when Mrs. Davis and her daughters got possession of it.

Miss Hartley Graham, an inmate of the Louise Home for Old Ladies in Washington, was at one time the fiancee of John C. Calhoun. Sixty years ago she was a belle in South Carolina, and afterward she was a favorite in Washington society and the friend of Webster, Clay and Buchanan.

Miss Morton, sister of the secretary of agriculture, is the only person prominently connected with the administration who is able to talk French to members of the diplomatic corps. She lost her fortune indorsing notes of another brother and was compelled to open a girls' school in Detroit.

Miss Alta and Miss Edith Rockefeller are traveling abroad in the truly American way. They have only their maids and a chaperon with them and have passed weeks at different places along the Mediterranean, having a glorious time and attracting no end of attention at the gay resorts of southern France and Spain.

THE HORSE SHOW.

Boston is to have a horse show some time in May.

Lew Trotter, known by all western horsemen, died recently at Wichita.

The late Colonel R. S. Pepper made a fortune of $500,000 breeding trotters.

THE JEFFERSON.

Thought to be One of the Coming Great Mines of Cripple Creek.

ORE LIKE THE INDEPENDENCE.

Probable Purchasers are Watching it—Jolly Tar Has an Immense Vein—Something New for Battle—McCrosky Matters.

Special to The Gazette:

Cripple Creek, March 23.—The Jefferson mine, which is situated on the Victor townsite, bids fair to be one of the great mines of this district. The shaft on this property is now down to a depth of 100 feet, and at this depth the vein is fully eight feet wide between solid granite walls. The pay streak, so far, is confined to only half the width of the vein, but it carries enough values to insure the mine being a great producer. The ore resembles that being taken from the Independence in appearance, having the same fluorine grain and carrying sylvanite values. A good many are of the opinion that the vein is a continuation of the great ore chute opened up in the Independence. On this account the property is being watched by most of the prominent mining men in the district and by several others out of it.

The Jolly Tar lode is located about 300 feet north of the Jefferson, and is also looked upon with a good deal of interest. The vein here is of an entirely different character to that in the Jefferson, however, and has no connection with it whatever. The vein is of enormous size, measuring no less than 14 feet between walls, but the values are low, and if there is an ore chute on the property it has not been found up to this date. The mine is a good deal troubled with water, and is rather a difficult proposition to handle.

Directly above the Ocean Wave mine on Battle mountain, the shipping mine belonging to the Creede and Cripple Creek company, is the claim known as the Viola. On this property an entirely new and distinct vein in this great mountain has been opened up. The vein runs north and south, and carries values that range from two to four ounces in gold to the ton. The ore that carries pay has a large amount of jasper about it, very much like that found in the Victor and Buena Vista. Through the jasper run small streaks of porphyry. It is thought that this discovery is likely to lead to something big.

On the southeast slope of Bull hill is a claim known as the Lillie, and here, at a depth of 15 feet a four-foot vein has been opened up which carries gold at the rate of two and six ounces to the ton. The pay streak, from which these assays were taken, is 14 inches wide. The property is being worked by lessees.

A report was circulated to-day that the McCrosky boys were having their steam hoist torn down which was over the Pike's Peak, and from which they are charged with stealing ore. A message direct from Bull hill to your correspondent proves this to be absolutely false. The hoister is quite a small one, and the removal of it, which they have a perfect right to do, would not mean much in any case. It has been learned that the McCrosky brothers have but a small balance at the bank. The houses they built on Cripple Creek heights, and which have been spoken of a good deal in the past day or so, are valued at about $2,500.

A Michigan Fire.

Fife Lake, Mich., March 23.—Fire started in the upper story of the City Hotel this morning. The hotel block, in which was fine dwellings shoe store, grocery, postoffice, barber shops, jewelry store and Fife Lake Monitor were consumed. The fire leaped across the street and consumed a dwelling, large hardware and agricultural establishment and three warehouse. The balance of the town was saved only by hard fighting.

Voluntary Concession to Labor.

New York, March 23.—The fololowing notice has been posted by the well-known association called the "Iron League," which is composed of the most prominent architectural iron manufacturers of this city and Brooklyn, whose men are employed on the various large buildings now in course of construction:

"On and after May 1 next all men known as outside men employed by members of the Iron League in working on buildings in the cities of New York, Brooklyn and Jersey City, will commence work at 8 a. m. and work eight hours a day. The same wages will be paid for eight as are now paid for nine hours.

"By order of the Iron League."

This action is entirely voluntary on the part of the Iron League.

THE WALLER CASE.

An American Consul Sentenced to Twenty Years Imprisonment.

London, March 23.—The United Press correspondent in Paris says: "A dispatch dated at Tamatava, March 20, forwarded via Port Luis, says that John L. Waller, formerly United States consul at Tamatava, has been sentenced by a French court martial to 20 years' imprisonment. The accusation against him was that he conspired with the Hovas against the French authorities.

Mr. Waller's trouble with the representative of the French protectorate over Madagascar dates from last spring, when he obtained from the Malagasy government an extensive concession of land in the south of the island. The territory of which he got control is estimated as covering from 200 to 250 square miles. The French authorities contested the validity of the grant and there has been almost constant friction between them and Mr. Waller ever since it was made.

Missouri Militia to Disband.

St. Louis, March 23.—Gen. Milton Moore, brigadier commander of the Missouri National Guard, has tendered his resignation to Governor Stone, with the request that it be immediately accepted. Other State officers will follow suit and the dissolution of the State militia is near at hand. The Legislature so far has refused to make an appropriation sufficient to carry on the national guard, and as it adjourns next Monday it is not likely that any assistance will be granted at this session.

The strike of sailors on San Francisco for an increase of $5 a month in their wages took on a new turn by the shipping of Japanese crews. This move is regarded seriously by the union strikers.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

ABOUT THE BAHAMAS

BILL NYE OVERLOOKS A SEA GARDEN NEAR NASSAU

And Sees Strange Growths and Fishes There—He Is Spoken to by a Coarse Colored Person—"The Wreck of the Julie Plante."

Copyright, 1895, by Edgar W. Nye

One of the most charming trips about Nassau or the Bahamas is that over the sea gardens, where at low tide there is a wilderness of coral and submarine growth three to ten fathoms, but with a water glass perfectly visible. It is a perfect marvel of rainbow coloring, of animal, vegetable and mineral growth.

You sail out a few miles from … and then anchor your … into a glass bottom rowboat and slowly drift in delighted … over the vast marine conservatory, where in and out among the coral caves … the humming bird … rainbow fish softly floats into a healthy dream.

Sixteen shillings … pay for the trip, and you may take the day for it if you want to do so.

We sailed over to Hog island, went ashore and gathered … custard apples, cocoanuts, sapodillas, etc., that we could … then went … to the sea gardens, where we anchored and took to the glass bottom boat.

We hired a colored diver, and whenever we saw a bouquet growing on the bottom of the sea that pleased us he would go down and pluck it for us so that we would not get our feet wet. You cannot, gentle reader, imagine how funny he looked under the glass bottom of our boat, strolling about in the vasty deep gathering sea fans and all sorts of things for us.

Once he got hold of a sea fan nearly a yard in diameter and a soft … in color, but it was grown to the bottom of the ocean so firmly that, though he braced himself and pulled till he was black in the face, he could not get it. He moved the huge coral boulder on which it grew, but looking up at us shook his head, and I motioned to him to leave it, for I feared that he might mar the bottom of the sea and let the water out maybe.

After a half hour I thought I would note the bouquet and fragrance of our ocean plants … The sea fan after a half hour in the air smells like—everything … smells like Lazarus when his sister objected to the opening of his tomb.

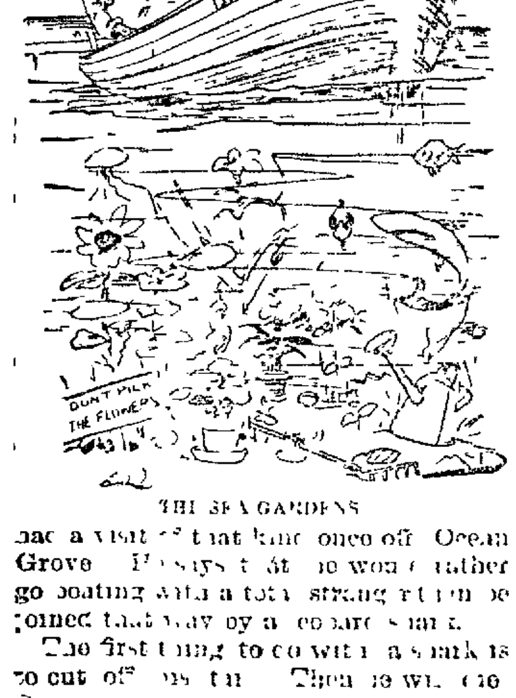
If you pluck the fauna of the sea, do not carry it in your trunk, for you will be stopped at quarantine and subjected to annoying delays.

One of the queer sights here in the tropics is the jewfish. I do not know why he is called the jewfish. No one seems to know unless it be that whenever you find him you will note that he seems to own that block and the adjoining one also.

He attains a weight of 600 pounds sometimes and is good for food. He does not rise to the fly, however, and is not a game fish. In fact, when the fisherman wants him, he goes down and gently puts the hook in his mouth while the partner in the boat hauls away. It is very exciting. It is about as sportsmanlike as it is to move a county seat by putting a bent pin under the county when it sits down.

Sharks are very plentiful all the way from here up to Long Branch and even to Nantucket. The leopard shark is a mean, low coyote of the sea and will eat a little child that never did a wrong to any one quicker than he will a love… The coward shark has a low, retreating forehead, like that of the codfish …, and will often sit up till a late hour of the night in order to eat a Welsh rarebit from Swansea. The shark swims with great indolence until he hears the gong for dinner, and then the eye cannot follow his motions. He darts like a streak of … lightning that is trying to make up time.

Sometimes a leopard shark will spring full length into the air and land on the deck of a low sailboat. Our pilot



THE SEA GARDENS

had a visit of that kind once off Ocean Grove. He says that he would rather go boating with a total stranger than be joined that way by a leopard shark.

The first thing to do with a shark is to cut off his tail. Then he will die. But he does not rely on his head so much. He places no more dependence on his brains than a national financier. But if you cut off his tail he soon dies.

No. 3.—While cutting off the shark's tail it is always a good plan to see that he does not bite you.

When a shark gets a man in his mouth, he cannot reconsider even if he would like to do so, for the teeth point inward, and, like the boa constrictor, he may choke to death, but he cannot even by joint resolution move to reconsider.

I have an uncle who was last seen entering a shark off New Zealand 27 years ago, and we all fear the worst regarding him. He was a man who always tried to get home for the holidays, and it has been so long now we feel almost certain that he has been delayed by something he had not calculated on. Twenty-seven times we have waited by the yule … for him, and 27 times he has not came.

There is much about the Bahamas that must interest the careful student. The places are not of a high order, I must say, and some of the women folks are just as coarse as they can be.

I need not go into details regarding them, but from what one of them said to me I think that society there among the colored people is worse than it is in London. One of them spoke to me with-

SHE SPOKE TO HIM

out an introduction, and some of their germans are immoral in their tendency.

Of course wickedness is not peculiar to any clime. Even in enlightened Paris I found people who were corrupt and after dark cut up in a shameful way it seemed to me, but there is something about the vice of a barbaric people which makes virtue seem a good deal more inviting than ever it did before.

Whether the Bahamas will grow as an attractive winter place or not is a serious question. The voyage is a long one—three to five days—whereas one may go to Florida in a little while with comfort and safety. The coral reefs are extremely dangerous to navigation, and many wrecks have occurred here. The people of the islands have fattened upon the misfortune of the mariner ever since Columbus first planted his banner on Cat island in the year 1492, as the reader will remember. I do not look for great prosperity to flood these rocky shoals, and Florida is so much fancier, together with southern California, where civilization is not looked upon with horror, that America still holds the winning cards.

Our experience as shipwrecked mariners on board the Cienfuegos brings to mind the Canuck poem called "The Wreck of the Julie Plante." As it has not been printed on this side of the line, and as I have been asked very often for a copy of it, so many having heard it recited by the late Mr. A. P. Burbank, I am going to close this letter with the lines as nearly as I am able to recall them:

THE WRECK OF THE JULIE PLANTE.

On one dark night on Lac St. Pierre
The wind she blow, blow, blow!
And the crew of the wood scow Julie Plante
Got scare & run be low.

The wind she blow like hurricane.
By me bye she blow some more,
And the scow got wrack on Lac St. Pierre
Bout half mile from the shore.

The captain he walk the front dack.
He walk the hind dack too
He call to cook from up the hole.
He call the cook al-so.

The cook his name was Rosie.
He come from Montreal.
He was chambermaid on a lumber barge
On the Big La Chine Canal.

The wind she blow from northeast west.
The south wind she blow too.
When Rosie cry: "Cher capitan,
Mon Dieu! What shall we do?"

The capitan he throw out the hauk,
But still the scow she drift,
And the crew can't pass on the shore.
For why? She lose the skiff.

The night was dark like one black cat.
The wave roll high and fass.
The capitan he took poor Rosie
And lash him to the mass.

The capitan he put on life preserve
And jump off on the lac.
He cry: "Good bye, my Rosie, dear.
I go drown for your sake."

Nex' morning very hearly
'Bout half past two, three, four,
The capitan, crew & wood scow, too,
Was corpses on the shore.

The wind she blow like hurricane.
Byme bye she blow some more.
And the scow bust up on Lac St. Pierre
'Bout half mile from the shore.

MORALS.

Now, all good wood scow sailor men,
Take warning by this storm.
Go marry some nice little French gal
And live on one big farm.

Then the wind she can blow like hurricane;
Byme bye she can blow some more,
But you can't get wrack on Lac St. Pierre
So long you stay on shore.

Bill Nye

HE PROTESTED.

But Such Is Habit That He Did So In Vain.

The able and distinguished reformer was discussing the tipping system with a plain ordinary traveling salesman while they were taking dinner on a dining car.

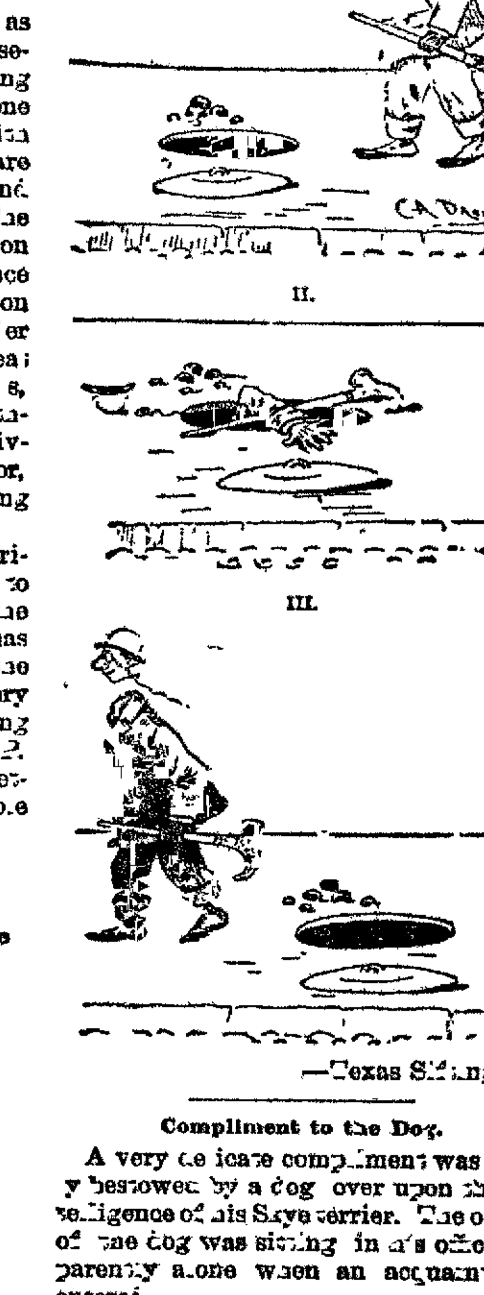
"These exorbitant fees," he said, "which are bestowed on servants is but another instance of a tendency to be overgenerous, which, once reduced to a custom, becomes the severest kind of a tax, in that it is likely to affect the warmest hearted people. Why, my dear sir, should we pay the 25 cent fees? Why indeed the 10 cent fee? Why any fee to the porter? He is paid his wages, or at least he is supposed to have been paid his wages. Passengers pay their fares. They pay extra for reserved seats. The railroad companies and the Pullman company, one or the other or both, then taxes the traveling public with the wages of these servants. It is absolutely wrong. It is outrageous, sir, and might better be the business of highwaymen."

They left the table about this time, and the able statesman, quite unconsciously, dropped a dime into the hand of the waiter as he moved away. "As I was saying," he continued when they had gotten into the smoker, "the whole thing is an outrage. These words seem hard. They are hard. They are intended to be hard. The abuse is hard. It is a blackmail which a free American public ought in all decency to resent, but which, regrettable as it is to say it, the American people in extreme good nature continue to submit to. We should push the legislation, sir, for regulating these Pullman fares, and push the crusade against the tipping system. Resent this blackmail, sir; resent it to the uttermost limit."

"Brush you off, sir," put in the porter at this point, with a gracious smile, and the able statesman stood up, turned himself around to the porter's wisp, kept on talking and paid the porter a quarter without once noticing what he was about.

Then he wanted to know what made the traveling man smile.—Detroit Free Press.

"Johnnie" and His Useful Cane.



—Texas Siftings.

Compliment to the Dog.

A very delicate compliment was lately bestowed by a dog over upon the intelligence of his Skye terrier. The owner of the dog was sitting in his office apparently alone when an acquaintance entered.

"Glad to find you alone," said the visitor, "because I have a confidential communication to make to you which no one else must hear."

"Hold on a minute," cried the other, checking him. And then he called out: "Here, Spot."

A small terrier crawled out from under the table, wagging his tail.

"Go out, Spot," said his master.

The dog went out.

"Now then," said the owner, "you may go on with your confidential communication. Now we are alone."—Exchange.

Persistent.

Mrs. Jones—Charles has an unconquerable spirit.

Mrs. Smith—Indeed?

Mrs. Jones—Yes. He was two hours unlocking the front door early this morning.—Pick Me Up.

Small.

"Jack proposed last night and said my answer made him the happiest man in the world."

Ethel—Dear old Jack. It takes little or nothing to make him happy.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

SENATE MERCURIES.

THE BRIGHT LITTLE FELLOWS WHO WAIT ON THE SENATORS.

They Mingle Fun With Work and Are Full of Spirit—Their Antics Amuse More Than They Annoy the Senators—The Many Duties That Occupy the Days.

Life is one glorious mixture of work and play to a senatorial page. He can get in more fun to the square inch in his leisure moments, and he can do more hustling and quick work with his nimble feet than almost any other individual alive. It would be a benefit to society if the average district messenger boy could be taken to the capitol occasionally and given an object lesson by being shown a senator's page doing an errand for a statesman. It would make the heart of a schoolboy burst with envy to see this same page a minute after his errand is finished enjoying himself as only a page can. As a bundle of contradictions a page is an eminent success. His equal is scarcely to be found in any other department of life, either private or public.

In the first place, the pages are selected from that age of humanity that is most devoted to the utilization of every moment of pleasure as well as of every muscle in the body. Activity and ingenuity are the page's watchwords. His first rule of existence is to do whatever he has to do in the shortest possible time, so as to have all the more leisure for his many and varied modes of entertainment. As a rule, his mornings are mostly his own, and these he uses to a certain amount of good effect by diligent work in a small room in the basement of the capitol, with the athletic apparatus that has there been accumulated for the use of this interesting corps of young Americans. Here diminutive sets of dumbbells, boxing gloves and Indian clubs have been stored from time to time, and some of the pages have become quite proficient in their use.

Some good hard blows are struck in this basement room, and occasionally a black eye merges into the full light of the senate chamber. As face with their tongues, however, as with their fists, the boys always have a ready answer, and they are seldom pressed very hard as to how they came by their bruises, for this is one of the luxuries of being a page that the senators are not hard masters, but are, on the contrary, disposed to be very lenient and easy going.

As a matter of fact, the antics of the boys amuse rather than irritate them, and it is astonishing how much confusion a senator who strolls into the chamber in the morning will endure before he enters a mild reproach. The boys use this morning hour with a great deal of freedom. They are divided into watches, so to speak, each boy having certain duties to perform in the arrangement of the desks, the straightening of the chairs, the distribution of documents and the pens. A boy is placed on guard at each of the doors to the cloakrooms to prevent overcurious visitors from strolling into these forbidden precincts, and it is one of their duties generally to keep tourists from entering the rows of desks within.

As the hour of 12 o'clock approaches calm begins to reign among the pages. They cease their romping as senator after senator enters the chamber, and their surreptitious games of marbles are discontinued. A minute or so before the hour of noon the pages separate into two groups, one on each side of the chamber, and each page takes position in front of the desk before the first row of the semicircle around the vice president's chair. Each boy has his place allotted to him and assumes as nearly as possible the position of respectful silence. Of course this is only approximate with these youngsters, who are fairly boiling over with fun and frivolity. As the gilded hands of the great blue clock over the south door point to 12 there is a hush throughout the chamber, the pages straighten up into stiff and unnatural positions, the doors on the east of the vice president's seat are thrown open, and a little procession formed of the secretary of the senate, Captain Bassett, the vice president and Chaplain Milburn, led by one of the pages, enters the room.

The boys standing by the front row of desks bow their heads and remain as though petrified throughout the prayer. Once in awhile one of the more mischievous lads will disturb the solemnity of the occasion by a surreptitious poke into the side of his neighbor; but, as a rule, they are well behaved and do not chafe under the restraint of a couple of minutes. The moment the "amen" is sounded the pages scurry to their seats on the steps leading to the desks of the vice president and the clerks, being equally divided between the two sides of the house, and a few moments after they are to be found in all parts of the senate wing as they flit about on their errands for the senators.

This senator may want a book from the library, that one a document from his committee room. Another may desire the presence of his clerk in the senate chamber, or still another may simply wish to send a message to a senator on the other side. Many of the errands which these boys perform are confidential, and they never betray the trust imposed upon them.

It is only occasionally that a boy is retained from the staff of pages in some other capacity about the senate. Of course the shining example of Senator Gorman, who was a page at one time, and who afterward became postmaster of the senate after passing through successive stages, acts, of course, as a strong incentive to these lads to remain in the service as long as possible. But, as a rule, they are retired when they reach the age limit of 16 years. Places are found for some of the brighter boys as riding pages, clerks in the postoffice and in the other offices of the senate.—Washington Star.

SUICIDE IN FRANCE.

Poverty Every Year Drives Four Thousand People to Seek Relief In Death.

Statistics of suicide, alluded to by the London Standard's Paris correspondent, show that during the last four years 26,-… persons have in France put an end to their own lives. In Italy, with a population almost equal to that of France, the number of suicides during the same period has not exceeded 8,000. In seeking the reason for this great difference the well known Parisian journalist, M. Henri Fouquier, explains that in Italy the Roman Catholic religion is still strongly rooted in the population, and that it acts as a deterrent against self destruction.

Formerly in Italy the body of a suicide was dragged through the streets and then exhibited on a gibbet. Moreover, if Italy is not so rich a country as France, poverty there is less severely felt and more easy to bear than in France, thanks to the Italian sunshine and blue sky. It is estimated that perhaps a quarter of the population of Naples, for instance, live in a state of poverty which could not be borne by a workman in Paris or in the towns of the north of France. In addition to this, mendicity is not in Italy regarded as either shameful or humiliating.

Therefore, notwithstanding the extreme poverty prevailing in Italy, M. Fouquier is not astonished that it should lead but few persons to commit suicide. M. Fouquier points out that in Italy self destruction is in most cases the denouement of a love drama, whereas in France, out of an average of 6,500 suicides a year, there are not more than about 300 that can be classed as suicides of passion. In France money, or rather the lack of it, is the cause of self destruction.

M. Fouquier considers that some 2,000 suicides a year may be due to insanity, but he points out that it is now demonstrated by the statistics that in France 4,000 persons a year—that is to say, about ten persons a day—hang, drown or stifle themselves with the fumes of charcoal or blow out their brains because they are ruined, because they are prosecuted by their creditors, because they cannot earn enough to procure food and are dying of starvation.

SCAPPI'S COOKBOOK.

What They Ate and How the Dishes Were Served In 1570.

Scappi's book is illustrated, and the drawings represent the state of culinary affairs even more forcibly than the text. There is scarcely a kitchen utensil now in use among us that is not to be found among Scappi's diagrams. It is true that some of them are clumsily fashioned, especially in the matter of hinges, but their practical efficiency cannot be doubted. The menus of dinners given to exalted personages, a single one often filling six pages, form part of these books and show that profusion without any particular design as to sequence or harmony was their chief characteristic.

A novelty presents itself here in the credenza, or buffet. This was no doubt partly brought about by the acquisition of magnificent gold and silver plate, goblets and vases of Venetian glass. Trophies of these beautiful things were associated with a credenza service, which consisted of antipasti in variety, highly decorated cold pieces montees, all sorts of fruits, pickles, preserves, both savory and sweet, roes of fish, etc., and contributed greatly to the grandeur of the banqueting hall. A service from the credenza preceded each great division of courses of hot dishes (servizio di cucina), and the feast ended with sweetmeats and confectionery, which were handed round after the removal of the cloth.

It should be specially noted that forks formed part of the table equipment; that perfumed water was handed round after each course; that napkins of the finest damask linen were deftly folded and laid before each guest, with a minuta del pranzo, and that the utmost cleanliness was maintained both in the table appointments and cookery. As for the dishes themselves, it need scarcely be said that few of them would be considered nice nowadays.

Sauces, as we understand them, clear soups and delicate entrees, in which the savory character of the ingredients is maintained with scrupulous care, had not yet been discovered. Meats were covered with spices and sprinkled with sugar, wines were sweet, and savories and sweets were mixed promiscuously, showing that no very great discrimination prevailed in regard to their distinct characteristics.—National Review.

A Bull Fight In Peru.

American gentlemen with British tastes, who, in default of a fox, know how to amuse themselves by chasing an aniseed bag, ought to enjoy a French traveler's account of a bull fight as witnessed in Peru.

It is impossible to describe the poverty of the country, he says, speaking of the shores of Lake Titicaca. The people lack everything, including honesty. At Ancoraimes I saw a bullfight of a new sort. The unhappy people have no large cattle, and so, of course, a bull is never seen in the town, but in South America bullfights are a necessity, and the Ancoraimes Indians find a way out of the difficulty.

At Puno they buy some heads of oxen or cows, with the skins and horns, and dry them in the sun. Then on fete days some of the men attach these heads to their heads and rig themselves out in the most fantastic manner possible. They represent the bulls. Other Indians get themselves up as matadors, and then there is a grand bullfight on the plaza.

The matadors strike with their swords, the bulls butt with their horns, the crowd laughs and applauds, and in the evening there is a feast at the expense of the vanquished party.—Youth's Companion.

The Bowery.

To fully appreciate what a noble thoroughfare the Bowery is one should be stalled in the block between Delancey and Spring streets. There are the up and down cable tracks of the Third avenue road, outside of those the up and down tracks of the Fourth avenue horse line, outside of those the up and down tracks of the West Twenty-third and Grand street ferries' horse car line, which swings in at Spring street going east and at Delancey street going west, outside of these the up and down tracks of the Third avenue elevated, or at least the supporting pillars, and outside of them all the two roomy sidewalks, and with those eight transportation tracks there is left on the roadway of the Bowery room for unobstructed vehicle traffic second in extent to Broadway probably. It is a grand highway, of which New York is justly proud and concerning which, in the unenlightened provinces, there reigns cimmerian darkness.—New York Sun.

ATTRACT THE TEACHERS.

Some Excellent Suggestions That Should Bear Fruit.

Colorado Springs does not seem to be alive to the important character of the National Educational meeting which is to be held at Denver, July 7 to 12. In the history of the State there has been no convention held, except the conclave, at which the attendance was as great as it will be at the N. E. A. No estimate, based upon the attendance at the other annual meetings, places the number to be to be expected less than 20,000 and the officers are confident that the number will pass 30,000. These figures seem large, but it is to be remembered that the N. E. A. is the largest educational association organized anywhere in the world, and that the total number of teachers in the United States, Canada and New Mexico probably exceed 250,000. At the conclave, over 30 per cent of all the Knight Templars in the United States were in attendance. The percentage of teachers attending might fall away to 25 per cent., and yet there would be present at Denver nearly 50,000, and this is the number actually expected. These teachers and their friends come for their summer outing and a very large number of them will remain somewhere in Colorado until the first of September, the date of the expiration of their tickets. Plainly it is the duty of the people of this city to convince the teachers that the best place for their summer outing is here. In Denver the women have organized a committee under the head of "Women's Club of Denver," and have secured the publication of this notice in all the educational journals of the United States "For board and rooms, while attending the N. E. A., address the Women's Club of Denver." In addition to this, circulars are being mailed to the teachers descriptive of the scenic attractions in the vicinity of Denver, and every effort is being made to convince the teachers that the proper place for their summer outing is Denver. In order to secure for the city the presence of a fair portion of the teachers, a circular should be prepared pointing out the fact that this is the proper headquarters for a summer outing, because it is nearer the mountains than is Denver, cooler than Denver, and is situated at the gate of the scenic wonders of the State. Can not the women of the city take up this matter? Supt. Patterson has lists of teachers numbering ten or fifteen thousand which he would gladly loan to any committee.

The teachers should also be urged through the medium of the official bulletin, of which 50,000 copies are distributed throughout North America. A very fine descriptive article concerning the Pike's Peak region has been prepared for this bulletin. It is to be accompanied by various cuts and will be a splendid advertisement. To secure its insertion $100 must be raised. Those who are willing to contribute anything may address the Chamber of Commerce.

MR. SOMMERS PLEASED.

He Says This is a Good City Even if it is Republican.

Mr. Louis Sommers, the deputy collector of internal revenue for this district, who has been in the city during the past week looking after the income tax, left for Denver yesterday. Before leaving, he made the following statement to The Gazette.

"In the first place, I want to thank The Gazette for its co-operation and good will. I realize your position, and that you are against the expediency of such a law, and it is all the more creditable that you should advise your constituents to obey the law, and make their returns as the law provides, regardless of their private views as to the necessity or expediency of the law itself.

"I want to say, too, that I have found here a most excellent spirit. This is evidently a law-abiding community. While it is a Republican city, and most of the people are against the law, most of them also see the necessity for its enforcement, and have complied with its provisions in a way that has made my duties here agreeable. There are a few who are trying to evade the law; and in a few cases, I have actual proof that perjury has been committed. I say this, so as to give warning in time, and so that people who have not made correct returns may still do so before it is too late. In the great majority of cases, however, I have no doubt that the returns have been made correctly, and I desire through The Gazette to express to the people of your city my gratification at the spirit in which I have been received.

"I should like to impress once more upon all whose duty it is to make returns the advisability of doing so at once. There may possibly be small errors in the returns, which can easily be corrected if they are sent in at once, but which could not be corrected if they are delayed until near the 15th of April. After that date, it will be the duty of the Internal Revenue Department to enforce the penalties provided by the law. We are very anxious that there should be no necessity of enforcing any penalties. We want everything to go smoothly, and we hope that all will have complied with the requirements of the law within a few days.

"As for the possibility that the law may be declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, that is too small to be taken into consideration. The decision may not be rendered until after the 15th of April; and I tell you candidly that the department confidently expects that the law will be sustained. If there are any who are waiting on the supposition that the law may be declared unconstitutional, they are making a serious mistake, and one which may cause them trouble."

President Slocum in Longmont.

The lecture on "Citizenship" given by Dr. Slocum in the Methodist Church last Friday night, was one of his best efforts in this city and was highly appreciated by his audience. It was highly suggestive, and calculated to make people pause and consider whether they are individually doing all they can as citizens, to build up the highest order of citizenship without which our free government cannot be sustained. Such lectures are calculated to do great good, and the more of them we have, the better.—(Longmont Ledger.

A Model Town.

Mongaup, of all the State's towns, should carry the banner. She has just elected to the thirty-first consecutive term as justice of the peace James Doolittle, who, in all the years of his office holding, has never had a trial. Can it be that crime is unknown in that fair locality, or is it the innocuous desuetude of the J. P.'s unambitious name?—(New York Press.

An addition is being built to the M. E. Church South to be used as a class room.

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Address remittances and communications to

WILLIAM ALEXANDER PLATT,
Editor and Publisher.

INTERNATIONAL COMPLICATIONS AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.

Not long ago we ventured the prediction, in these columns, that the foreign affairs of the United States were likely before long to assume a phase which would require a great deal of attention on the part of our government, and that the foreign policy of our government would become a much more important matter, relative to the domestic policy, than it had been for a generation past.

The prediction is already verified, and sooner than we expected.

Aside from the Hawaiian and Samoan affairs—which however have not lost their interest or importance, our government has now on hand serious complications with Great Britain, France, Germany and Spain, in regard to matters in Cuba, Nicaragua and Venezuela. All of these affairs are of much importance, and all of them require a wisdom and care in their handling which ought to be worthy of the best days of American diplomacy.

The author of the Monroe doctrine is generally assumed to have been John Quincy Adams, who was Monroe's Secretary of State. President Monroe adopted it for his own, however, and it has gone by his name ever since its announcement in his famous message of December, 1823.

At that time the South American Republics had just achieved their independence. They had been recognized diplomatically by this government and that of Great Britain. Spain, however, had never relinquished her claim to the vast territories which had revolted from her rule and established their independence; and she had procured the assistance of France, Austria, Russia and Prussia, in what was known as "the Holy Alliance," to get back her revolted states. It was in view of a contemplated movement of the Holy Alliance in this direction that the "Monroe doctrine" was announced. President Woolsey, in his book on International law, gives the following account of it:

"At Verona (at a conference of the Holy Alliance) the subject was agitated of attempting, in conformity with the known wishes of the absolutists in Spain, to bring back the Spanish colonies into subjection, to the mother country. This fact having been communicated to our government by that of Great Britain in 1823, and the importance of some public protest on our part being insisted upon, President Monroe, in his annual message, used the following language: 'That we should consider any attempt on the part (of the allied powers) to extend their system to any part of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety,' and that we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing or controlling in any manner their (the South American States) destiny by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.' Soon afterward, a resolution was moved in Congress, embodying the same principle, but was never called up. But the mere declaration by the President, meeting with the full sympathy of England, put an end to the designs to which the message refers."

In another place in the same message, the President remarks that "the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power."

At the same time, the message declared that "with the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere." Finally, toward the end of the message, occurs the following passage, which is seldom quoted in full, but which seems to us to be as important as any part of it:

"It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either (American) continent without endangering our peace and happiness; nor can any one believe, that our Southern brethren, if left to themselves, would adopt it of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference."

This, then, is the Monroe doctrine, as stated by its responsible author. How does it apply to the present situation?

In the first place, it must be noted, that none of the European nations have ever formally given in their adhesion to this doctrine. England is morally bound by it, for it was at her solicitation that the declaration was made, and we should have been backed up in carrying it out, at that time, by the armed power of the British empire; and it was largely due to this fact that the announcement of the doctrine by Mr. Monroe was effectual in preventing the proposed interference. The other nations, if they could be said to assent to it at all, did so only under protest, and because the doctrine was understood to be backed up by the arms of this country and England. It is evident, therefore, that we cannot count on having the Monroe doctrine recognized by any European power as a principle of international law; not by England, for at the present time her interests in the Venezuela matter are opposed to any interference on our part; and not by any other power, for none of the rest have ever acknowledged the doctrine even as far as England did.

From 1823 to the present day, however, this doctrine has been acted on by our government, and may be said to have become a part of our unwritten constitution. It was referred to in 1848, to check the claims of Russia; it was referred to in 1865, to check the French empire in Mexico; it has been generally recognized, in this country at least, as a settled policy, from which this country can never depart without loss of honor and without danger to our institutions.

There are two disputes now pending in which this doctrine may be invoked. In Nicaragua, the British Consul was expelled from the Mosquito coast; and while the British government has all along assured Mr. Bayard that the matter would be peaceably settled in a manner which need not at all concern the United States, the British government has at last sent an ultimatum demanding "smart money" for the expulsion of its Consul; a demand which is not unlikely to be followed by the seizure of American territory.

In the Venezuelan question, there has been a dispute for many years as to the boundaries of British Guiana and Venezuela—a dispute in which the British claims have been continually growing, and now take in parts of the country which the boldest of British diplomatists did not attempt to include in their demands ten years ago. Venezuela has repeatedly proposed to leave the matter to arbitration, but England never would consent to that, and has been pushing her occupation right along, into districts which originally she did not claim at all.

Meantime, the internal affairs of Venezuela have been convulsed by revolution, and it has only been within a year that anything like a settled government has been established. Some German capitalists had invested money there, and as default has been made in the interest, the German government is pressing the Venezuelan government for a settlement. The French and Belgian ambassadors in Venezuela, for some reason best known to the Venezuelan government, have been ordered out of the country, and France and Belgium seem about to join England and Germany in demanding redress from the unhappy little republic.

Everybody knows what it means for England to go to war with little Republics like Nicaragua and Venezuela. It means the acquisition of American territory by the British, and the extension of British power and influence in this continent and South America. The possession of the Mosquito coast would be very convenient for Great Britain when the Nicaragua canal is completed, and might enable her to supervise that waterway in the British interest.

It is evident, therefore, that our diplomatists have here a delicate and difficult situation to deal with, and one affecting our interests vitally. Both the American nations concerned are partners with us in the Pan-American Arbitration league, and are therefore more closely united to us than they ever were before. We certainly cannot view with indifference an attempt on the part of England to establish her system of government over American territory. At the same time, it is a question whether we ought, for the sake of maintaining American autonomy, to go so far as to interfere actively, and possibly even with arms, in an affair between Great Britain and the republics to the south.

It is unfortunate, at the present juncture, both that the previous action of this administration may have led England to believe that it would second all efforts of that country toward further aggrandizement, even at the expense of American interests, and also that it has succeeded in establishing unfriendly relations with most of the other European powers. But that must be taken as it is. We cannot help that now. The administration has handicapped itself, both by its excessive friendliness to Great Britain and its unfriendliness toward other powers; but at last it seems to be waking up to a consciousness of its duties and responsibilities; and it will certainly be supported heartily by the American people without regard to party lines in all the efforts it makes to uphold the honor and the integrity of this Republic.

WALLER'S CASE.

The case of Mr. Waller, late United States Consul at Tamatave, Madagascar, and now under condemnation by the French government to a twenty years' imprisonment for communicating with the Hovas, is one that will attract much attention, and that may lead to some very serious international complications.

After the completion of Mr. Waller's term as Consul at Tamatave, he interested himself in business in Madagascar, and last April he succeeded in getting from the native government of the island a concession to cultivate some valuable rubber-producing lands within their jurisdiction. The French, whose claims in Madagascar have been growing as fast of late years as the British claims against Venezuela, are by no means willing to allow a citizen of this country to obtain property in Madagascar, and make some money under a concession granted by the government of the Hovas. They have therefore caused Mr. Waller to be arrested and tried by a French court-martial, and propose to put him in prison.

If a British subject had been treated in this way, reparation would have been demanded long ago, and would have been enforced by all the power of the British government. Great Britain protects the rights of her citizens in all parts of the world. Being a citizen of the United States, and a colored man at that, Mr. Waller has been treated with very scant courtesy by the French, and so far as can be learned, there has been no very vigorous attempt on the part of our government to secure justice for him.

It may be that since Mr. Waller is a colored man, and an appointee of President Harrison, this administration does not feel called upon to do for him what it would do for a white man who was an appointee of President Cleveland; but if this is what is the matter with the administration, it will very soon find out that the American people make no distinction of color or of politics in their demand that American rights shall be respected in every part of the world.

UTAH'S CONVENTION.

The constitution-makers in Utah are getting on with their work. They are making some innovations, too, that deserve notice. One of the most remarkable, thus far, is the provision for a verdict by two-thirds of a jury in civil cases. This is a matter that has had a great deal of discussion, pro and con, and it will do no harm to have the system tried in the new State. If it works well there, perhaps other States may adopt it. It is one of the advantages of our flexible American system of government, that different States can make experiments of this kind, and that the States may learn from each other many things which they might not otherwise have the opportunity of seeing tried in practice.

Another remarkable feature of the new constitution is the requirement that voters must be able to read the constitution of the United States. This is an educational qualification; and while it may not shut out very many who otherwise would be able to vote, it may prove a useful safeguard against the voting too soon of immigrants from foreign countries.

The feature of the new constitution which will perhaps attract the most attention, is that giving the suffrage to women. On this, the Salt Lake Tribune says:

"Of course, the crowning feature of this article is in section 1, where women are given the suffrage. By the adoption of this, Utah will join the small group of freak States. Its insertion in the body of the constitution as proposed, will invite many votes adverse to Statehood. If the majority of the committee insist on submitting a proposition of this kind, they should at least be content to submit it separately, so as not to weigh down the question of Statehood with this load. In that way alone will they be able to learn what the people at large really think on this question. We note in conclusion, the declaration of the last clause of section 1, merely to say that inasmuch as people differ so much in capacity for enjoyments here laid down, the declaration of equality therein is a physical and mental impossibility."

The Tribune is on most matters an up-to-date newspaper, but in this matter it is decidedly old-fashioned. The mental, physical and political equality of men and women is now one of the recognized tenets of "advanced" thought.

THE CONTEST IN MANITOBA.

The contest that is now going on in Manitoba is one that will probably prove to be of great importance. We have noticed it in these columns before, but it will do no harm to give a short resume of the facts.

A law was passed by the Legislature of Manitoba creating a public school system after the model of this country. Heretofore the schools have been sectarian, and have had appropriations from the State. The new plan aroused the determined opposition of the Roman Catholics, and they succeeded in getting the matter before the Committee of the Privy Council in London, which acts as a sort of Court of Appeals on cases that come up from the colonies. The committee decided that the Legislature was competent to pass the act, and declined to interfere. Later, however, the Catholics succeeded in getting a reconsideration of the question by the committee, and the matter is now, we believe, still pending.

Meantime, feeling over the question is very bitter in Manitoba, and the Protestants and the Catholics are arrayed against one another as they have not been on this continent for many years; and there is some danger of fighting.

In a case like this, the sympathies of Americans must be with those who are trying to divorce the school system from ecclesiastical control. The great majority of Americans believe in a free church in a free State, and in schools supported by public taxation entirely free from sectarian control. The people of Manitoba will have the hearty good wish of Americans in their effort to create a public school system like our own.

JUSTICE FOR THE PERSECUTED.

Ever since the adjournment of the Fifty-third Congress, a universal chorus of denunciation of that body has been going up to the heavens, with never a voice in its favor. It has been abused by Republicans and Democrats and Populists, and worst of all, by mugwumps.

This is not fair.

That Congress did some good things; and it refrained from doing some other things that were not good, but which were urged upon it by all the force which the executive department of the government could command. The Congress was a good deal better than the administration, and we can prove it.

Here are some of the good measures which were passed by that much-abused body:

The amendment to the copyright law.

The anti-lottery bill.

The naval appropriations bill, improving our navy.

The Nicaragua canal bill.

The Ute removal bill.

The Denver mint bill.

The bill providing for the sending of delegates to the next bimetallic conference, and the selection of six bimetallists as representatives of this country to that conference.

Some of these measures are much more important than others; but all of them are of some importance, and some of them are very important indeed. The naval appropriations bill, to be sure, was one of the regular appropriation bills, which had to be passed, but the Congress might, in order to try to show a record of economy, have cut down the appropriations so as to cripple the department in continuing its good work of making our navy efficient. There was a little cutting, but the appropriation is large enough to continue the good work, and Congress deserves due credit for passing the bill in that shape.

Sometimes what a legislative body does not do, or refuses to do, is just as important as what it does; and this was the case with the late Congress. The list of bad measures which it killed is as long as the list of good measures which it passed. Here are some of them:

In the first place, it refused, despite the utmost pressure the executive department could bring to bear, to put through the State bank scheme which was propounded by the Secretary of the Treasury, and thereby preserved the country from an untold host of evils.

It refused to put through the administration measure for the issue of gold bonds by private contract to a foreign syndicate. For this it has been severely criticised, by all the mugwump papers especially. But the failure of that bill was a just and merited rebuke to the administration which had negotiated a loan in a private and underhand way with a syndicate of foreign bankers, and in such a manner as to permit that syndicate to make something like ten millions of money on the deal. Incidentally, it refused to put this country on a gold monometallic basis any more firmly than it is established there already, by making the bonds payable in "coin," and not in gold. There are differences of opinion about this; but in Colorado at least, we do not think the Congress is criticised on this count.

Again, the Congress sat down on Cremer's proposal to bind this country to submit all questions whatever to international arbitration.

Still further, it buried the proposal of the administration to pay $425,000 to England that we do not owe, for seals the Canadian pirates didn't catch; and this again in the face of the executive recommendation.

Best of all, perhaps, it refused to approve of the President's recommendation that we allow the Hawaiian government to hand over one of its islands to Great Britain.

In this list, we have not included a number of resolutions of inquiry, by which facts about various matters were dragged from the secresy into which they had been plunged by the administration, and brought out into the light of day—such matters, for instance, as the Hawaiian correspondence, the letter of Admiral Walker, and the correspondence in the Bluefields affair.

So it was not by any means so bad a Congress as it might have been; and it was not nearly as bad as the administration wanted it to be. Heaven knows it was bad enough, and has cost this country some thousands of millions of dollars; but let us not forget the good things it did. Let us give even the Devil his due.

"LOG ROLLING" IN THE LEGISLATURE.

On Friday last the House of Representatives distinguished itself by passing nineteen bills for the construction of new roads, bridges and ditches, appropriating therefor the aggregate sum of $128,000.

All the bills went through smoothly, with the emergency clause attached; and this naturally suggests that a combination was made among the members who desired these bills passed, each agreeing to vote for all the others' bills so as to secure the passage of his own. This is what used to be known as "log-rolling." It has been a common practice in legislative bodies for a great many years; and is indeed about the only method by which the passage of bills for local improvements can be secured.

We have no doubt that some of these nineteen are meritorious measures, and that there is need for the construction of some of these bridges, roads and ditches; but we doubt very much whether all of them are so badly needed at the present time that an appropriation of $128,000 is advisable, in the present condition of the State finances.

The practice of combining on a large number of such measures throws a large responsibility on the Governor. It is evident that having been passed in this way, the bills have not been considered altogether on their merits in the Legislature; the Governor is therefore obliged to look as carefully as he can into the merits of each one; and this throws upon him a burden which properly belongs to the Legislature, and which he ought not to be obliged to carry alone.

In the nature of things, it is impossible for the Governor to investigate personally all the cases in which bridges, roads and ditches are needed. He must act on the best information that he can obtain. Governor McIntire will certainly do this; and it is altogether possible that if these bills are passed by the Senate as well as the House, he may consider it his duty to veto some of them.

A KICKER.

We have been expecting that some person would use the "argumentum ad hominem" in the Kicker's column in regard to the criticisms of performances which appear in this paper. It is a favorite argument with unthinking people. "Can you do better yourself?" is supposed by such people to be a sufficient answer to any criticism which may appear, and which does not please the reader. We suppose that when this kind of people go to a baseball match, and the first baseman makes a muff of an easy thrown ball, they never criticise him, but always remember that they could not do any better themselves. When they go to church, and the sermon does not suit them, they always make allowances for the preacher on the ground that if they were in his place they could not do any better. And when they read a book which does not please them, they refrain from saying so because if they should undertake to write a book, it would probably be much worse than the one under consideration.

Furthermore, there are some people who call everything a "roast" which is not all "taffy." For instance, the notice of the Mozart Symphony club's concert in these columns contained far more praise than blame, and the performance as a whole was pronounced to be one of the best that has been given in this city; and here comes the kicker, and in elegant language says the club "got it in the neck."

We only print this communication, so thoroughly vulgar and in bad taste, because it is representative of certain people who do not think, but who on that account talk all the more, and because we hope the author of it may learn something from the appearance of his crudeness in cold type, and from these friendly remarks on the spirit of his kick.

A GREAT DEBATE.

That will be a great debate at the meeting of the Presbyterian Brotherhood next Monday evening. The subject is: "Resolved, That the course of study and methods of teaching used in our public schools are detrimental to the best interests of the pupils."

This is a daring proposition, and there will be no quarter given or received. Messrs. John Lennox, L. S. Gowdy and O. H. Shoup will lead the assault on the educational fort, and Messrs. J. B. Walton, H. H. Seldomridge and P. K. Pattison will conduct the defense. There will be hot shot and bayonets on both sides.

This is a most timely and interesting subject. It will help to interest people in the welfare of the schools just before the coming school election—just when such interest is most needed. It will give many men new ideas about our schools and the way they are managed. It may even induce some parents of children in the schools to visit those institutions—something almost unheard-of hitherto.

While the meeting will be held by the Brotherhood, all men are invited; and the debate, after the leaders are through, will be thrown open for remarks to any one who feels moved to make them.

"Lay on MacDuff,
And blanked be he who first cries, 'Hold, enough!'"

THE END OF ONE BLUFF.

Sir Charles Tupper and certain other more or less distinguished statesmen are coming to Washington to assist Sir Julian Pauncefote in framing an agreement under which an investigation may be held into the question of damages which may be claimed by the British government under the Bering sea award. This is in accordance with the terms of the award itself, and is an entirely proper proceeding. Sir Julian tried to avoid this investigation, and ran a bluff on the President and Gresham, by getting them to audit a bill of $425,000 for damages. But the bluff didn't go in the Senate, and now the amount of damages must be ascertained in accordance with the terms of the award.

The action of the British government in proceeding in this way is a sufficient proof, if any were needed, that the agreement of the President and Gresham was premature and unnecessary, and that the Senate did right in refusing to make an appropriation for damages before the amount was ascertained by a competent tribunal.

This is the end of one of England's bluffs. We wish the Senate were in session now, to aid the administration in repelling certain other bluffs.

THE POLICY OF SILENCE.

Now that the Congress has adjourned, and there is nobody who has the power to compel the administration to make things public that are of public concern and interest, the administration has grown as close as an oyster again about all that is going on. We know the contents of the Uhl-Gresham dispatch to Spain—which indeed seems to have been made public before it was transmitted to the Spanish Foreign office. We know that Senor Muruaga has resigned, and that his resignation has been accepted. We are not allowed to know whether any reply to the original dispatch has been received, or what satisfaction, if any, has been offered by Spain for the insult to our flag, or what assurances have been given, if any, that such a thing shall not occur again.

We know that Mr. Bayard was confident that he had fixed up the Bluefields matter, and that England has gone ahead, regardless of his prognostications, and presented to the government of Nicaragua an ultimatum which may lead to British seizure of American territory. We do not know what our government has done, if it has done anything, to prevent the seizure by England of a vantage ground from which she may attempt to control the commerce of the Nicaragua canal.

We know that Great Britain is pressing her demands on Venezuela for territory which does not belong to her, and we have had a vague and general assurance that through the mediation of Mr. Bayard, England is more disposed than she used to be to submit the dispute to arbitration. We do not know what grounds there are for believing any such improbable story.

The administration is maintaining the same policy of silence in regard to all these matters that it maintained for so long in regard to Hawaii, and which came so near delivering the patriots of those islands over to the vengeful fury of the savage Queen. It is the same policy of silence which negotiated in secret a loan to foreign bankers by which they have made some ten millions which it was to say the least entirely unnecessary that they should make.

It is sometimes necessary to preserve secresy in the conduct of foreign affairs. It would be very foolish to let everybody know every diplomatic move made, or expected to be made, by the Department of State. There are some things which it is entirely proper for the administration to keep to itself. The trouble is, that this administration has kept to itself so many things which ought to have been made public, and which have been dragged out of it only by Congressional inquiry, that the people cannot help suspecting that it is now keeping secret things that might just as well be known, and that its silence proceeds as much from sullenness and distrust of the people as from diplomacy.

DEMOCRATIC PROTECTION.

The establishment in Brooklyn of a diamond cutting works, brought here from Holland, is one queer result of the new tariff. The duty on diamonds was raised by the tariff, on the ground that these are luxuries, and ought to pay a high duty. The idea of protection, or of establishing a new industry, did not enter into the calculation at all. But a protective tariff operates just the same, whether it be enacted by Democrats or Republicans. The Dutch diamond-cutters found out that by transferring their establishment to this country, and so avoiding the duty, they could make more money; and so they have acted on the knowledge, a new industry has been established, a number of skilled workmen have come to this country, and New York threatens some day to displace Amsterdam as the diamond market of the world.

If the Democrats had been asked to put up the tariff on diamonds because it would lead to the creation of a new industry in this country, they would not have done it.

"They builded better than they knew;
The conscious stone to beauty grew"—

and all because of an unintentional protective tariff. We wonder if the Democratic stump-speakers, in the campaign of 1896, will point to this instance to prove that "protection is robbery."

THE MANITOBA SCHOOL DEBATE.

To-day begins the debate in the Parliament of Manitoba, at Winnepeg, over the "remedial order" which has been sent to them by the Governor General of the Dominion. The terms of this order are as follows:

That the Manitoba government re-enact the school law of 1890, abolishing the Roman Catholic schools, and that they give:

1. The right to build, maintain, equip, manage, conduct and support Roman Catholic schools in the manner provided for by the statutes which were repealed by the acts of 1890.

2. The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of the public funds for the purposes of education.

3. The right of exemption of such Roman Catholic schools from all payment or contribution to the support of any other schools.

It is expected that the order will be rejected and sent back to Ottawa; and then the Dominion government must find some way of carrying out its order if it can. The Protestants of Manitoba, in the mood they are now in, will rather fight than submit to the dictation of the central government as to the proper conduct of their schools.

If you don't vote this spring, you will have to register again in the fall. It is less trouble to cast a ballot now than to register later.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Silver State M. & M. Co. for the election of directors for the ensuing year and such other business as may properly come before said meeting, will be held at the office of the company at Colorado Springs, on Monday, the first day of April, A. D. 1895, at 3 o'clock p. m. Books for transfer of stock will be closed for five days before said meeting and remain closed until final adjournment of said meeting.

P. H. ALLISON,
Secretary.

First publication March 7, 1895.

MINES AND STOCKS.

HAROLD SACHS............Mining Editor

SILVER......$0.63¼ LEAD.........$3.00

COLORADO SPRINGS EXCHANGE.

First Call.

Colorado Springs, March 26.—Business was brisker this morning but prices were weak as a general rule, though there were one or two exceptions. Union was much weaker in price and was very active in consequence, and showed an inclination to rise at the close of the call. There were over 13,000 shares of the stock sold and the majority of it went at 13¼. Portland is stronger than for the past day or so. The only sale in it this morning was a block of 100 shares and this brought 55½. The stock closed in good demand at 55. Isabella, Anaconda and the silver stocks are all weaker. Argentum J. again passed Mollie in price, the latter stock being six cents lower in price than the former at the close of the call. Work was inclined towards activity but though there was a good deal of offering and bidding for large blocks of the stock it all ended in smoke and the sales only amounted to 5000 shares. Mt. Rosa and Consolidated remain as stiff in price as ever. The former had no sales but 3¼ was bid for it. Consolidated stands at 1¾ bid and the 1000 shares that were sold went at 1⅞. Bob Lee was again busy at $5.50 per 1000, a figure from which it has not deviated for two or three weeks.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Alamo	1⅝	2	......
Anaconda	30	34	1000
Argentum-Juniata	1.01	1.02½	300
Bob Lee	050	055	6000
Consolidated	1¾	2	1000
C. O. D.	1½	....	......
Creede & Cripple Creek	1⅝	1¾	......
Franklin	050	....	1000
Fanny Rawlings	4	5¾	......
Gold and Globe	5	6¾	......
Isabella	16⅞	17¼	......
Isabella (stamped)	16	17	500
Mt. Rosa	3¼	3½	......
Mollie Gibson	95	1.02½	100
Pharmacist	4⅞	5⅛	......
Portland	55	55½	100
Specimen	2½	3½	......
Summit	7¼	9	......
Union	12	12	13500
Work	2½	2⅝	5000

Second Call.

Owing to the heavy selling of Bob Lee the total sales of the afternoon call quite eclipsed those of the morning. The trading was not, however, confined entirely to the cheap stock, for half a dozen others were moving and had some 12,000 or 13,000 sales between them. The Isabellas presented a somewhat curious appearance for the two kinds of stock were exactly on even terms at the close of the call. These were, it will be remembered, several cents apart only a week or two ago. Of the higher priced stocks Portland was the most active seller but its strength received a check from a small bear movement which does not look as though it would materially affect the price of the stock. The silver stocks were only fairly active and declined in price. Though both showed considerable weakness, Mollie appeared to be the most affected and sold at considerably less than Argentum. This decline goes on in the face of good reports from the mines and the advance in the price of silver. Union was not so busy as at the first call but there appeared to be plenty of willing sellers at 12⅛. This was the closing asked price for the stock, and one point less than that was bid. Several attempts were made to get together on Anaconda but they were without any good result. The total sales for the day were $1,900.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Alamo	1⅝	2	......
Anaconda	30	34	......
Argentum-Juniata	98	1.00	1100
Bob Lee	045	050	40000
Consolidated	1¾	2	......
C. O. D.	1½	....	......
Creede & Cripple Creek	1⅝	1¾	......
Franklin	050	....	......
Fanny Rawlings	4	5½	......
Gold and Globe	5½	6¾	50
Isabella	16½	17	500
Isabella (stamped)	16½	17	......
Mt. Rosa	3⅛	3⅜	......
Mollie Gibson	94	98	250
Pharmacist	4⅞	5⅛	......
Portland	53½	54	9500
Specimen	2¾	3¼	......
Summit	7½	9	......
Union	12	12⅛	2000
Work	2½	2⅝	......

Separate Sales.

The separate sales for the first call were: Anaconda, 1000 at 34; A. J., 100 at $1.01 and 200 at $1.02; Bob Lee, 1000 at $5.50 per 100 and 5000 at $5; Consolidated, 1000 at 1⅞; Franklin, 1000 at $5.50 per 1000; Stamped Isabella, 500 at 16½; Mollie G., 100 at $1.02; Portland, 100 at 55½; Union, 9500 at 12¼, 3000 at 12⅜, 500 at 12⅝ and 500 at 12½; Work, 5000 at 2⅝. For the second call they were: A. J., 100 at $1.02, 500 at $1.01 and 500 at $1; Bob Lee, 40,000 at $5 per 1000; Gold and Globe, 50 at 6½; Isabella, 500 at 16¾; Mollie G., 250 at 97; Portland, 7500 at 54, 200 at 54⅛, 100 at 54¼ and 1500 at 53½; Union, 2000 at 12⅛.

The Week's Transactions.

The table below shows the amount of business done during the week and the high and low price of every stock dealt in. Two of the stocks have 90,000 sales; two have 70,000; and five have over 10,000 sales. Argentum J. shows a difference of 7 cents in price, Mollie Gibson 19 cents and Isabella 3 cents.

	High.	Low.	Sales.
Alamo	1⅝	1⅝	70000
Anaconda	36	35	1545
Argentum-Juniata	1.06	99	23100
Bob Lee	060	055	93000
Consolidated	1¾	1½	10500
C. O. D.	....	....	......
Creede & Cripple Creek	1½	1½	5000
Franklin	....	....	......
Fanny Rawlings	5¼	5⅛	2000
Gold and Globe	6½	6	7000
Isabella	19	16	90000
Mt. Rosa	3	2⅝	7760
Mollie Gibson	1.14	95	18200
Pharmacist	4⅞	4⅞	1000
Portland	58	53½	12050
Specimen	3½	3	6500
Summit	8¼	8	3500
Union	12¾	11½	71340
Work	2¾	2⅝	16500

The Denver Pit.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, March 26.—A very good morning's trading was done here this morning with heavy selling in both the high-priced and cheaper stocks. In point of number of sales Aola took the lead with 44,000, which brought from $6 to $7.50 per 1000, but it did not amount to much in dollars and cents and was easily beaten in that respect by Bangkok. This stock had 19,900 sales, nearly all of it bringing 22¼, the only exceptions being a few thousands which were sold at 23, 30 days. The stock is rather low in price, but this fact is being taken advantage of by a good many, hence the heavy sales. Gold Standard is quite strong at 3⅞ and it is the firm way in which the stock is held that confines the trading to only a few shares. Justice is up again and from 4¼ bid it this morning rose to 4¾ and was very busy at that figure. Mollie Gibson, on the other hand, declined in price and sold down as low as $1.02½. Mt. Rosa is strong at 3½ bid with 5000 sales. Work continues to sell at 2⅝.

	Bid.	As'd.	Sales.
Amity	090	1	......
Anaconda	34	35	1000
Aola	060	060	44000
Bangkok	22¼	22½	19900
Big Six	9	9½	1000
Boston & Idaho Tun	23	24	......
Forepaugh	....	....	......
Gold Standard	3⅞	4⅛	1000
Gold and Globe	5½	6	......
Justice	4¾	5	7500
Mollie Gibson	1.02½	1.05	200
Mt. Rosa	3½	3⅝	5000
Pharmacist	4¾	5	......
Work	2½	2⅝	8000

The Denver Mint.

Special to The Gazette:

Denver, March 26.—The receipts at the local mint to-day were considerably larger than they have been for the past three days but were not very much to boast about. The aggregate in ounces was 335 and the valuation placed upon it was $6,500.

The deposits came from various places and were as follows: San Juan, 63 ounces, San Miguel, 190 ounces; Gilpin, 86 ounces; Park, 7 ounces.

Curb Sales.

Trading on the curb continues dull but the sales yesterday were a little better than on the previous one, more stocks being traded in and more sales made. The large total was mainly due to the fact that a heavy block of Isadore changed hands. The price of this stock was not given but it was probably about $1.50 or $2 per 1000. Golden Eagle, Nugget, Keystone, were all active and some of them showed an improvement in price. A new trader on the list is Good Hope, it sold at 2.

The following quotations are given as reported to The Gazette from the best authorities obtainable in each case, and represent the current value of the stock when the last transaction in it was made:

	Low.	High.	Sales.
Addie E	....	5	......
Aola	080	090	......
Adele	¼	⅜	......
Anchoria-Leland	16	17	1000
Bankers	2½	2¾	......
Blue Bell	....	2½	......
Black Diamond	....	8	......
Broken Hill	4¼	5	......
Ben Hur	1	1⅛	......
Bull Hill Apex	....	....	......
Buckhorn	1	1¼	......
Calumet	070	075	......
Champion	....	....	......
Combination	5	5⅛	......
Columbine	090	1	......
Colo. City & Manitou	....	1¼	......
Copper Mountain	1	1¼	......
Enterprise	7¾	7⅞	......
Elkton	....	76	......
Eureka	⅞	1	......
Free Coinage	3	3½	......
Garfield-Grouse	1⅞	2	......
Golden Dale	030	035	......
Gold King	9	10	......
Golden Eagle	1	1⅛	5000
Gold Standard	3⅝	3½	......
Gould	....	2¼	......
Granite Hill	050	055	......
Goldstone	040	050	......
Golden Age	075	080	......
Good Hope	....	2	5000
Isadore	....	....	75000
Jack Pot	1½	1¾	6000
Keystone	1⅝	1¾	......
Lottie Gibson	3	3¼	......
Ladessa	....	2	......
Lembi	....	....	......
Matoa	¾	1	......
Monarch	....	....	......
Moose	65	70½	......
Mundo	1½	2	......
Mutual	....	5	......
Matt France	1	1¼	......
Nipple Mountain	1¼	1½	......
New Market	⅝	⅞	......
Nugget	10	....	1665
Ophir	2¼	2½	......
Orphan Bell	6½	7	......
Oro Grande	....	010	......
Raven Hill	....	....	......
Railway Postal	....	5	......
Ruth-Esther	....	5	......
Star of the West	040	045	......
Sacremento	2⅞	4	2500
Safety	....	5	......
Shasta	¼	½	......
Standard	⅛	⅝	......
Tirasca	⅛	1	......
Union Pacific	....	010	......
Victor	3.50	4.00	......
Victor Consolidated	....	....	......
Virginia M	1½	1⅝	......
World	1	1½	......
Wheel of Fortune	¼	⅜	......
Miscellaneous	....	....	......
Miscellaneous.			
United Mines	4	5	......
Antlers-Park Regent	1¼	1⅜	......
Del Monte (Creede)	⅛	6	......
San Fernando	....	10	......
Colo. Heat & Fuel Co	....	2.00	......
Smuggler	....	1.47½	......
Total sales			96165

PORTLAND NEWS.

Culled from Various Sources—All the Mines Doing Well.

Everything on the Portland properties is progressing nicely. The shipments from the different shafts are on the increase and enough dead work is being done to keep a big quantity of ore in sight at all times. The tonnage sent out by the company is easily double that of any other mine or group of mines in the district under the control of any single company or management. The past week, three days in succession the output was 98, 100 and 116 tons, and for the entire month it will average at least 80 per day. Considering the grade of the ore the gross value of the product will exceed that of any gold mine in the State and it is doubtful if any of the silver bonanzas will equal it with silver at 62 cents per ounce. The Portland production is constantly on the increase and Superintendent Harnan, who is always conservative, says that the output will be increased 100 per cent. before the expiration of the year.

In the eleventh level of the Anna Lee the big chimney of ore is larger than at any other point in the mine and the grade of the ore is fully up to that mined in any of the other levels. The shaft is always going down as fast as three shifts can sink it and in a few days the station for the twelfth level will be cut. The guides for the cage are in and the bucket will be dispensed with by the 1st of April.

The contractors who are driving the tunnel from the Bobtail to connect with the Portland at the 150 level are making rapid progress with their work and will have the connection made in less than 30 days. At present the quantity of ore which is and can be broken in the Portland proper, is more than can be hoisted and with the big Bobtail hoist to help it out, that little difficulty will be remedied.

Cripple Creek's Ore Sampler.

The ore sampler, which has already been quartered at Cripple Creek will be of great benefit to that city, by employing many men, attracting business there and in many other ways.

Messrs. Tutt and Penrose are responsible for its erection, for with them the idea originated and they were not long in making use of it, and to this end communicated with their eastern clients with such good results that not one of them declined to go into the proposition. The $25,000 required was subscribed for in five days which shows the estimation in which the promoters and their undertaking were held.

The syndicate building the sampler is now known as The Cripple Creek Sampling and Ore company and the officers are Chas. L. Tutt, president; Bela Kadish, vice-president and manager; Spencer Penrose, secretary and treasurer. The works are located on the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad below the depot and promise to be the most complete in the State.

Current News.

Stock transactions on change for the first two days this week amount to over 120,000 shares.

The Trail property situated in Arequa gulch is being worked by six parties of leasers and all of them are producing ore of value.

Mr. F. M. Woods, of the Woods Investment company, left for Leadville last night to look after some gold belt mining interests there.

The Mt. Rosa company's lots at Victor are said to be selling well and at increased figures. The taxes have been paid and all the money being received now is accumulating in the treasury.

The reduction works at Gillet is crowded with ore, and still it continues to come. The output of the camp is constantly on the increase.

Mr. Sherwood Aldrich was in the pit yesterday morning fresh from a duck hunt at Rocky Ford. From all accounts S. A. is as good a shot as he is a broker.

George Bently and others have been working on one of the subdivisions of the school section on Grouse mountain for some time. An assay on an 18-inch pay streak went $28 to the ton.

In the Denver pit report of Saturday last, Mr. Bogy was credited with having made a bid of 2½ for 25,000 shares of Anaconda. This was incorrect, as the honor belonged to Mr. Kendrick.

All the new mines being worked in and about the town of Independence are producing well and will, in the near future, become good paying properties. Activity in mining is great at this point.

The date for the completion of the cyanide or Moffat reduction works at Florence is drawing near. The enormous buildings are all about completed and the heaviest machinery has been placed almost as fast as unloaded.

A telephone message from camp late last night stated that a big strike had been made in the Eclipse No. 1 on the summit of Raven hill. The vein is two feet wide and a good quantity of the ore shows free gold.

It is very probable that the Nugget company will declare a dividend on or about the first of next month. Neither the time or the amount have yet been decided upon. The company owns the Katharine and Elizabeth Cooper lodes on Raven hill.

The contractors on the Park Regent are making great progress in their work of sinking and drifting, at the same time showing up the property in better shape than ever. Assay returns from the mineral on the footwall, it is said, are averaging close onto three figures in gold.

The quasi-contest of the Chicago Girl claim against the Kismet Gold Mining company for possession of the Kismet claim has been decided in favor of the Kismet by the general land office at Washington. This decision will give a clear title to one of the best properties in Cripple Creek.

The Kittie Wells, on Tenderfoot, have uncovered a two-foot streak of free milling ore that runs better than $25. It is said that parties heavily interested in Little Johnny stock at Leadville will secure control of the Kittie and at once commence a systematic development of the same.

Brokers and others desiring to have the sales of stock recorded in these columns, and who, to that end, leaves the record of such sales at this office, are requested to sign their names to any written report. Without this is done The Gazette must decline to accept them.

The operators on the Holy Moses have reached a splendid ore body in the second level, 90 feet below the surface, after driving but five feet on from the breast where the Holy Moses Mining company stopped when they gave up their lease two years ago. Two carloads were shipped last week.

The Gazette has received information that on lot 8, school section 16, in the Cripple Creek district, a new strike of "porphyritic phonolite" was made, which assayed $31 per ton. There are said to be four contacts on this section, in each instance, granite on porphyry; the strike of the mineral is from northeast to southwest.

The Bogart claim, situated on Raven hill, is being developed by the sinking of a shaft. There is a vein three feet wide and all the width is pay ore, which has a value of $150 per ton. Of the ore mined there is but very little of the vein material that is being rejected as waste rock, the product being sent to the smelters for treatment.

A telephone message from camp last night was to the effect that over 100 tons of ore had been shipped within the last 60 days from a claim known as the Corliss, situated at Gillett. The ore was sent to the Colorado Springs mill and netted $8.60 to the ton. A lease and bond was given on the property to-day for $30,000. Time one year.

The Journal is responsible for the statement that a new and very valuable body of ore was encountered yesterday in the C. O. D., located near the city of Cripple Creek. This mine has been a steady producer for a long time past and the values have increased with depth. No other property in the near vicinity of the city has given to the world so great an amount of gold.

The following mineral surveys were approved by the United States Surveyor General for Colorado during the week ending March 23: Survey No. 9303, Leadville, Mickey Joys; 9227; Pueblo, Maud S. and Harwood lodes; 9267, Denver, Cherokee Ell, Pope, Anna B., W. J. P., Carrie, Grace, Colone, Peter, Franklin and John L. lodes; 9306, Pueblo, Late Acquisition; 9354, Pueblo, Duke of York; 9388, Pueblo, Poy Rock; 9346, Pueblo, Little Magnolia; 9374; Pueblo, Capitol Hill and Alleghany lodes; 7440, Del Norte, Maid of Erin and Legal Tender lodes; 9220, Pueblo, Bird; 9357, Pueblo, Nada; 16.6, Leadville, Big Six.

J. C. McLaughlin struck it rich when he secured a lease on the big Strong dump. He has been sending wagon loads of the screenings to the stamp and chlorination mills daily for the past three months and the portion worked over has been only a small part to the entire pile of waste. When the Strong shaft was burnt last June the smouldering embers roasted gold out of rock which was looked upon as barren.—(Times.

The miners in the Ridge mine, Creede, have made one of the most important strikes in the history of Creede camp. Lately in running a drift from the main tunnel a streak of lime about nine feet in thickness was encountered and upon getting through this opened two feet of ore carrying wire silver in large quantities. A chunk of ore was brought down to-day and attracted considerable attention. The ore is exceedingly rich and some samples taken from the pocket carried 70 per cent. silver.

The Jefferson lode, which has caused considerable comment of late, is situated on the Victor townsite, but does not belong to the Mt. Rosa company. That company has every opportunity of opening up the vein, which is thought to be a continuation of the Independence, in their Adams lode, now being worked under lease. The Adams lode joins the Jefferson, which in turn joins the Independence. A lot of ore from the Jefferson was sent to the Victor sampler a few days ago and the returns on it amount to $1,300 to the ton.

The following is culled from the Denver Republican: "A new discovery has been made, compared to which the discoveries of Cripple Creek, of Leadville, of the sand lots of Garrison, the Johannesburg, Coolgardie and all other recent finds fade into significance. While a Colorado discovery, the product will not come directly to the Denver mint, nor will the bullion be credited to the annual figures of Colorado's output. The gold which the promoters expect to eventually thrust upon the commerce of the world exceeds in bulk all the gold now in use many thousand fold. Briefly stated, the proposition is this: The most reliable estimate the inventor of the process has been able to obtain on the value of the gold held in solution is $212,500,000,000,000,000; this is on the basis that the waters of the ocean carry 3 cents of gold to each cubic yard; then the question of getting the gold out becomes simply a matter of filtration, and it is through the invention of this process or filter by Giles Otis Pearce of Colorado avenue, Colorado City, Colo., that Colorado is to gain the credit for the gold that is to come to the relief of commerce."

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DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

PERSONAL—W. F. Williams, formerly living near Fountain, Colorado, could learn something to his advantage by addressing P. O. box No. 6?, Pueblo, Colo.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, George W. Sharrock and Esther Sharrock, of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, did, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1888, by their certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the county of El Paso, on the 11th day of April, A. D. 1888, in book 96, on page 525, of the records of said county, convey unto A. L. Lawton, as trustee, certain real estate situate in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

The northeast quarter (ne 1-4) of the southeast quarter (se 1-4), the south half (s 1-2) of the northeast quarter (ne 1-4), and the northwest quarter (nw 1-4) of the northeast quarter (ne 1-4) of section thirty-one (31), township twelve (12), range sixty-eight (68) west, county and State aforesaid, except a strip of land one hundred (100) feet wide through said premises granted to the Midland railroad for right of way.

Which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of their one certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., one year after date thereof, for the sum of one thousand dollars ($1,000), with interest thereon at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum from date until paid.

Whereas, The said deed of trust provides that in case of default of the payment of said note or any part thereof according to its tenor and effect, then the said trustee may sell the said premises at any time thereafter upon giving notice by an advertisement published for four weeks in any newspaper then published in said county of El Paso, that he will sell the premises herein conveyed at public auction at a day and hour to be by him fixed, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, for cash to the best and highest bidder; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of all of the principal of said note and of the interest thereon from the 9th day of April, A. D. 1894, and

Whereas, The said George W. Sharrock departed this life on or about the first day of October, A. D. 1891, and the County Court of said El Paso county, has had charge of the estate of the said George W. Sharrock since his said decease; and

Whereas, The said promissory note with interest then due was on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1895, proved and allowed by the said County Court of El Paso county, as a claim against the estate of the said George W. Sharrock for the purpose of foreclosing this said deed of trust and paying said claim, the note and interest above mentioned, by sale of the premises above described, and

Whereas, More than one year has elapsed since the date of the decease of the said George W. Sharrock,

Now, therefore, I, A. L. Lawton trustee as aforesaid, at the request of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., the legal holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority and power in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, and in pursuance to the provisions thereof, will on Monday, the 29th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day at the front door of County Clerk's office, in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying the said note and the interest thereon as well as the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated, March 28, 1895.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.

First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, George W. Sharrock, of Colorado Springs, El Paso County, Colorado, did, on the 21st day of August, A. D. 1891, by his certain deed of trust of that date, recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of the County of El Paso, on the 22nd day of August, A. D. 1891, in book 73, on page 442, of the records of said county, convey to A. L. Lawton as trustee, certain real estate situate in the Town of Green Mountain Falls, County of El Paso and State of Colorado, more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Lots thirty-eight (38) and thirty-nine (39) in block seventeen (17), in Addition two (2) in the Town of Green Mountain Falls, according to the recorded plat thereof,

Which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of his one certain promissory note bearing even date with said deed of trust and payable to the order of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., three years after the date thereof for the sum of sixteen hundred dollars ($1,600.00), with interest thereon at the rate of seven per cent. per annum from date until paid.

Whereas, the said deed of trust provides that in case of the default of the payment of said note or any part thereof according to its tenor and effect, then the said trustee may sell the said premises at any time thereafter upon giving notice by an advertisement published for four weeks in any newspaper then published in said county of El Paso, that he will sell the premises herein conveyed at public auction at a day and hour to be by him fixed, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso, for cash to the highest and best bidder; and

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of all of the principal of said note and of the interest thereon from the 21st day of February, A. D. 1894, and

Whereas, the said George W. Sharrock departed this life on or about the first day of October, A. D. 1891, and the County Court of said El Paso county, has had charge of the estate of the said George W. Sharrock since his said decease; and

Whereas, the said promissory note with interest then due was on the 11th day of March A. D. 1895, proved and allowed by the said County Court of El Paso county, as a claim against the estate of the said George W. Sharrock for the purpose of foreclosing this said deed of trust and paying said claim, being the note and interest above mentioned, by sale of the premises above described, and

Whereas, more than one year has elapsed since the date of the decease of the said George W. Sharrock,

Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, A. L. Lawton, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of The Coddington Savings Bank of Newport, R. I., the legal holder of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority and power in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, and in pursuance to the provisions thereof, will on Monday, the 29th day of April, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the town of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso, and State of Colorado, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, for the purpose of paying the said note and the interest thereon as well as the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated, March 28, 1895.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.

First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Susan T. Dunbar and Simeon J. Dunbar, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1892, by their certain deed of trust of that date, duly recorded in the office of the County Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, on the 25th day of August, A. D. 1892, in book 132, on page 482, convey to the undersigned, L. A. Giddings, of El Paso county, as trustee, and, in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the then acting Clerk of said El Paso county as successor in trust, the following described real estate, situated in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lots numbered seven (7) and eight (8) in block "K," in the Edward's addition to Colorado Springs, also lot number three (3) in block "I" in the Edward's addition to the city of Colorado Springs, which conveyance was made in trust to secure the payment to E. W. Giddings, Sr., of their certain promissory note for the principal sum of twenty-five hundred dollars ($2,500) with interest thereon at the rate of eight per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually from the date of said note until paid, and,

Whereas, said deed of trust provides that in case default is made in the payment of said sum of money according to the tenor and effect of said note or any part thereof, or any interest thereon, or of a breach of any of the covenants or agreements in said deed expressed, then at the election of the legal holder of said note, the whole of the principal sum secured by said deed of trust and the interest thereon shall at once become due and payable, anything in the said note to the contrary notwithstanding, and in that event the said trustee, or in case of his failure for any reason to act then the successor in trust shall sell the said real estate for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest and taxes and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust; and,

Whereas, default has been made in the payment of the interest due on said note of date Aug. 25, 1894, and of date Feb. 25, 1895, and the same is long since due and payable; and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the taxes upon the said property; and

Whereas, the holder of said note has elected and does hereby elect, that the whole of said principal sum and interest secured by said deed of trust shall at once become due and payable;

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust; I, L. A. Giddings, trustee aforesaid, or in case of my failure for any reason to act, then my successor in trust aforesaid, will on Monday, the 22nd day of April, A. D. 1895, at the hour of 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office, in the City of Colorado Springs, County of El Paso and State aforesaid, sell the above described property at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash in hand, for the purpose of paying said promissory note and interest, taxes, and all expenses connected with the execution of said trust.

L. A. GIDDINGS,
Trustee.

F. W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County,
Successor in Trust.

J. E. M'INTYRE, Attorney for trustee.
First insertion March 21, 1895.
Last insertion April 18, 1895.

SUMMONS.

State of Colorado, County of El Paso, ss.
In the District Court.

The Green Bee Trading Company, a corporation, plaintiff, vs. R. D. Smith, defendant.

The People of the State of Colorado to R. D. Smith, the defendant above named greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the District Court of El Paso county, State of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within twenty days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county, or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service; or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint, and if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this State, then ten days additional to the time hereinabove specified for appearance and answer will be allowed before the taking of judgment by default as aforesaid.

The said action is brought by the plaintiff praying judgment against you for the sum of seventy-five dollars and fifty cents and interest thereon from the 1st day of November, 1894, and for costs of suit; for and on account of certain goods, wares and merchandise furnished by plaintiff to you, at your special instance and request, as will more fully appear from the complaint in said action to which reference is here made;

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear, and to answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief therein demanded.

Given under my hand and the seal of (Seal.) said court, at Colorado Springs, in said county, this 10th day of January, A. D. 1895.

EDGAR HOWBERT, Clerk.
By L. H. M'DILL, Deputy.

First insertion March 21, 1895.
Last insertion April 11, 1895.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Stewart Armstrong, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 11th day of July, A. D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, in book 112, at page 79, of the records of said county, convey to Kirke H. Field as trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting Clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to-wit:

Lot numbered two (2) in block numbered three (3), Ivywild, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $2.10 and nine for the sum of $7.50 each, payable to the order of The Colorado Loan and Mortgage company, respectively on Sept. 1, 1890, and on March 1, and September 1, in each of the years 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and on March 1, 1895, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof, when the same or any part thereof shall become due, then all the notes shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of three of said notes of $7.50 each due respectively on March 1 and September 1, 1894, and on March 1, 1895, and which have not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but are still due and unpaid, and,

Whereas, Kirke H. Field the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado and is unable to act, and,

Whereas, The holder of the said three notes of $7.50 each has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said notes according to the terms of said deed of trust,

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said notes and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W. Howbert, now acting County Clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 8th day of April, A. D. 1895, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the front door of the County Clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Stewart Armstrong, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said notes and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 6th day of March, A. D. 1895.

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso County, Colo., Successor in Trust.

Date of first publication March 7, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting, which should have been held Oct. 28, 1894, of the Hassell-Talcott Foundry and Iron Co., will be held Thursday, April 4, 1895, at 8 o'clock p. m., at the office of the company, for the election of officers and such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

WM. W. HASSELL, President.

evening Millocker's opera "The Black ... aker. a good grip on it. Then is real... than a knife blade and giving off no more ... their interests and show some discre- ... twelve bodies have been recovered.

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Literary Department

"TRILBYISMUS."

We had been thinking of writing for this column a protest against the wholesale vulgarization of "Trilby" that is going on; but we find one in the New York Tribune which expresses our sentiments so exactly that we copy it here:

"The wilful injuring of that which is beautiful in nature or in art, is almost universally recognized as a grave offence. If the object be public property, the defacement of it is a crime, and if it be unique and irreplaceable, the destruction of it is infamous. 'The youth who fired th' Ephesian dome' presents a pertinent example So great was his crime that his judges fittingly decreed he should be remembered by it alone, and his very name should be obliterated and forgotten. The execration of civilized humanity rests upon those who despoiled the noble monuments of antiquity, and the name of their nation has become a synonyme for all that is most brutal and malicious And even in this workaday, unsentimental age, stringent statutes have been multiplied against the marring of fine scenery by the pill-advertising painter and by the covetous lumberman and quarryman 'A thing of beauty,' it is rightly held, should be 'a joy forever'

"But what shall, then, be said of those who make it not a joy but a public nuisance? Of those who not merely deface that which is beautiful and destroy that which is unique but do so by making it an object of contempt rather than of admiration, and of loathing instead of love? For that and nothing less is what is being done to-day with a work of art that is singularly perfect and that, once lost, can never so far as this generation is concerned be restored That Mr Du Maurier's story of 'Trilby' should be widely read and talked about is natural and proper That it should be the exciting cause of a maudlin mania is discreditable and disgusting 'Trilbyismus,' a medical journal dubs it and compares it with such other crazes as the 'fifteen puzzle,' the 'mind cure' and the 'Tarara-boom-de-ay' The characterization is not extravagant We are beset by a veritable epidemic of Trilby fads Trilby bonnets and gowns and shoes, Trilby accents of speech and Trilby poses of person Trilby tableaus teas and dances, Trilby ice-cream and Trilby sermons Trilby clubs and reading classes and prize examinations, Trilby nomenclature for everybody and everything Really, Mr Du Maurier with all his Gorgius Midases and Ponsonby de Tomkynses, never framed a burlesque more absurd Only this is more pitiable than it is laughable and more senselessly brutal than either for it is a burlesque not upon folly and ugliness but upon wit and beauty

"Whatever books may lend themselves to circus ring and brass band exploitation 'Trilby' assuredly does not It is essentially subtle delicate, reserved Its fragrance is that of the violet, not of the marigold its lustre that of the stars, not of the limelight One might as well perform a berceuse with a steam calliope or use a cameo to adorn the facade of the Capitol as to depict Trilby and the Three Comrades of the Brush in twelve-sheet poster style In thus misusing the work, all that is most beautiful and precious in it is overlooked or lost, and the remainder, bereft and distorted is made to seem ridiculous wearisome, repulsive It is a vulgarization, in the worst sense of the word, a gross and ruinous degradation, of one of the most charming books of the age. It is more than that It is a vulgarization with a reflex influence For is it an agreeable thing, or a thing void of ill significance to portray Trilby O'Ferrall is a mere light-o'-love grisette, who posed for 'the altogether,' and then set pure-minded and innocent young girls to studying her and impersonating her and modeling themselves after her? With all her personal charm, and all her nobility of heart, what was she, as at first introduced to us but a wanton? A reformed wanton, if you will, but even a reformed wanton is scarcely to be taken as an ideal for maidenhood to emulate

"It is high time to stop all such noxious tomfoolery Perhaps it is already too late to avoid the bulk of the mischief An exquisitely dainty and sympathetic romance has been made coarse and absurd and contemptible, and its very name a weariness to the ear But at least let us not continue to parade before a disgusted world the evil we have done Give the corpse speedy if not decent, burial, and have done with it Some time, in the far future another generation of readers may exhume poor 'Trilby' from the dust of some neglected library, and give it the tender and true appreciation we have denied it and may wonder at us for soulless barbarians who outvandalled even him who threw away a pearl more rich than all his tribe' And their judgment will be just As for us, let us try to forget that so fair a creature ever existed, to be so foully wronged "

LITERARY NOTES.

Mr William Winter has in preparation two new volumes, "Brown Heather and Bluebells," and a third series of his popular "Shadows of the Stage."

For a limited number of copies of The Critic of Sept 8, 1894, the Critic Co., 287 Fourth avenue, New York, will exchange an equal number of copies of any later date.

"Studies in Inductive Logic" Harper & Brothers) will be welcomed by those who are acquainted with the excellent "Deductive Logic" and "Theory of Thought," by the same author, Professor Noah K Davis.

The illustrations for the romance entitled "Personal Recollections of Joan of Arc," the first instalment of which will be given in the April number of Harper's Magazine, are by F. V Du Mond

Harper's Bazar, published March 16th, has for its frontispiece "A Luxurious Evening Cloak," from Worth, the Paris dressmaker, drawn by Sandoz Among the literary contents is a bright dialogue entitled "A Butterfly of Fashion," by Frances Bacon Paine.

The Forum for April will contain an article by John Bach McMaster, the eminent American historian, entitled "Is Sound Finance Possible under Popular Government?" He quotes instructive precedents to show that the people may in the long run always be trusted.

Mr W H Mallock, the eminent English student of Socialism, has written for the April number of The Forum one of the most luminous explanations of the fallacies of Socialism which has ever appeared, entitled "The Real 'Quintessence of Socialism.'" It is a striking essay in Mr Mallock's lucid style.

"The Detective of Fiction and the Detective of Reality," an article by Inspector Thomas Byrnes, in Harper's Young People for March 19th, will be read with uncommon interest. Another good article in the same number of the Young People is a description of the daily life of the little Queen of Holland.

A volume of poems by H C. Beeching, who will be remembered as the compiler of a popular anthology called "The Paradise of Poetry," is soon to be published by Macmillan & Co., who announce, also, a volume of poems by Arthur C. Benson ("Dodo" Benson's brother), and a second series (in a limited edition) of poems by Lord de Tabley

A new edition of the most popular of Rudyard Kipling's Indian tales will be published in connection with some new stories he has just completed The first volume will consist of "Soldiers Three," the "Story of the Gadsbys," and "Black and White," together with additional matter, the second of "Under the Deodars" and "The Phantom Rickshaw," also with additional matter now published for the first time.

"The Princess Aline," the longest work of fiction that Richard Harding Davis has undertaken, scarcely needs a word of introduction at this time, for during its publication as a serial in Harper's Magazine, it has so recently been making its own distinct and favorable impression In book form the congruity as between a good story and its good illustrations (the latter by C D Gibson) will be especially remarked

It is a matter of no slight importance that Dr William H Thomson, the author of "The Parables and Their Home: The Parables by the Lake," was born in the Holy Land, and grew up among the scenes and in the atmosphere of the places which he describes Having in his youth absorbed the influences of his surroundings, he is enabled to throw a flood of light upon passages of Scripture, of which the wording is most familiar, but the true significance least perfectly comprehended (Harper & Brothers)

"Degeneration," by Professor Max Nordau, the remarkable work which is attracting so much attention abroad, is published in this country by D. Appleton & Co This brilliant analysis of the literary asthetic, and social phases of the end of the century includes an examination of decadence in France, the work of Maeterlinck in Belgium, Wagnerism in Germany, Ibsenism in the north, and other aspects of contemporary aestheticism which are dissected with a thoroughness that renders the book a most remarkable contribution to social psychology.

J M Dent & Co, in England and Macmillan & Co, in America, are about to publish an edition of Balzac's works which as a thoroughly excellent edition in respect both to translation and to press work, will supply a great want for English readers It will be under the direct editorship of Dr George Saintsbury, who, in addition to writing a full introduction to each novel, will supervise carefully the entire translation The illustrations will be in the form of etchings, and will be fully up to the standard of excellence maintained throughout.

"Tryphena in Love" is the quaint title of a new story by Mr Walter Raymond, whose "Love and Quiet Life" is now the sensation of the day in England; it is full of freshness and life, of vivid touches of local color and picturesque details yet written with the tenderness and sympathy and artistic discernment that made his first work so justly famous. It forms the first volume of the dainty linen-covered "Iris Series" of illustrated modern novels, published by Macmillan & Co., among the future volumes of which are promised works by Jane Barlow and John Davidson

"The Idiot," by John Kendrick Bangs, might with appropriateness have been entitled "Lessons in Repartee" It is full to overflowing of wit—of the broadly humorous suggestion and of the delicately insinuated "fine point" that differentiates fair wit from foul. This as a matter of course, and of course, also, it is as wholesome as it is merry The author's name is a guarantee of that But if the delightful book had been entitled "Lessons in Repartee," it would immediately, and by the mere nomination of it, have suggested a fact which now must be arrived at by more devious paths—the fact, namely, that this would be a good book to send to your friend who fancies himself witty because he does not know what a serious matter fun is. (Harper & Brothers).

The most important book of travels published for some time is just announced by the Messrs. Appleton The title is Actual Africa; or, The Coming Continent, and the author is the celebrated traveler, Mr. Frank Vincent This thorough and comprehensive work furnishes a survey of the entire continent which this experienced traveler has circumnavigated in addition to his inland explorations. The latter have included journeys in Northern Africa, Madagascar, Southern Africa, and an expedition into the Congo country which has covered fresh ground. His book has the distinction of presenting a comprehensive summary instead of offering an account of one special district. It is more elaborately illustrated than any book upon the subject, and contains a large map carefully corrected to date.

"Four Universities" is the title given to the new book on Harvard, Yale, Princeton and Columbia—a book with one distinctive merit that will be understood by every college man the instant it is suggested, it brings together in a single volume the views of a representative of each of the universities named above. The most characteristic features in the life of each of these famous seats of learning are presented vividly picturesquely, authoritatively; the opportunity thus offered to compare, to contrast, to try as in a balance the claims of four honored and generous rivals is exceptional and attractive. The article on Harvard is written by Professor Charles Eliot Norton, that on Yale by Professor Arthur T. Hadley, Princeton is decribed by Professor William M. Sloane and Professor Brander Matthews writes of Columbia. (Harper & Brothers)

With the publication of the fourth volume of the superbly illustrated edition of Green's "Short History of the English People," (Harper & Brothers,) a work is completed that in a very uncommon degree appeals to the scholar, to the general reader, and to the lover of fine books; to the first, because its illustrations have been selected with the utmost care, so that they add positive value to the pages they adorn; to the second, because Green's literary style is now mated with engravings as vivid and as much to the point—history in the easy and delightful form that instructs at a glance; to the third, because it is one of the most luxurious editions of a popular history ever issued. The four volumes cover the following periods: Volume I, from "The English Kingdoms" (607) to "The Hundred Years' War (1377); Volume II, from 1377 to "The Reformation" (1603); Volume III, from 1603 to "The Revolution" (1679); Volume IV, from 1679 to "Modern England" (1815); with an epilogue (1815-1873).

Macmillan & Co. have in press a volume of "Studies in Social Life and Theory," by various writers. The work is edited by Mr. B. Bosanquet, who contributes to its papers on duties of citizenship, on character in its bearing on social causation, on socialism and natural selection, on the principle of private property, and on the reality of the general will. Mr. C. S. Loch, secretary to the Charity Organization society, writes on pauperism and old-age pensions, on some controverted points in poor law administration, and on returns as an instrument in social science.

The Critic of Feb 16, contains, besides many reviews, an interesting communication on the subject of Shakespeare's marriage ("The Tempest," iv. I. 13.) There is an article on the splendid collection of historical bindings at the Grolier club, this month. Pictures of MacMonnies's statue of a "Bacchante" purchased by the French government for the Luxembourg, and of his "Boy with Heron" are given. There is some plain-speaking apropos of the fourth volume of "The Yellow Book," which The Critic calls "A Yellow Indecency." A portrait of Mr. Aubrey Beardsley, known as "the Gargoyle," accompanies this refreshing protest against third-rate decadentism, of which literary incompetents are too apt to believe that it will be mistaken by the world for fearless power.

The April number of Godey's Magazine appears with a handsome Easter cover which cannot fail to attract favorable attention from all sides This number is beautifully illustrated, and is altogether one of the most attractive and interesting of the 10-cent magazines. It contains as leading articles: "The Metropolitan Opera Season of 1895," by Robert Hughes, with magnificent photographs of the principals; "Mysteries of Africa," by F. W Wendt, "Artists in Their Studios," by W. A Cooper; a clever story by Edward Fawcett; a story of the "Man of the Iron Mask," by Francis Aymar Mathews. Besides there are short stories, poems, illustrated articles, book reviews, etc. Godey's fashions for April should be of interest to every woman, as they give a complete description of the spring styles in hats and gowns.

Mr. Edmond Kelly, who has been so prominent in the movement for municipal reform in New York, has written a book of peculiarly timely interest which discusses evolution in its application to the religious and political life of the day, with illustrations drawn from recent events in New York. This book is an attempt to show that the evolution of to-day is differentiated from the evolution which preceded the advent of man by the factor of conscious effort; that man, by virtue of his faculty of conscious effort, is no longer the product of evolution but the master of it; that the chief ally of this faculty is religion, and its most fruitful though as yet neglected field is politics; that an alliance between religion and politics is essential to progress in the struggle of humanity with evil and with pain, and that this alliance must practice the gospel of effort and not that of "laissez-faire." The publishers will be D. Appleton & Co.

The "History of English Poetry," by Mr. W. J. Courthope, which Messrs. Macmillan have just issued in four volumes, is so far advanced that the first volume will be published within the next few weeks. The author adopts the method of literary criticism contemplated by Gray, rather than the antiquarian method actually followed by Wharton. Instead of arranging the materials in mere chronological order from the Anglo-Saxon period, he endeavors, while preserving the order of time, to interpret the development of English poetry by showing the relations of thought between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance. The theory that the Renaissance was a sudden uprising of thought is strongly opposed and the line of connection between ancient and modern culture is traced through the system of encyclopaedic education transmitted to the Latin Church in the decadence of the Roman Empire.

A talk with the author of "Trilby," Mr. George Du Maurier, reported by Robert Sherard in McClure's Magazine for April, tells as good a story, with as charming a candor and cordiality, as "Trilby" itself. The son of a man of talent whose ready projects were always disappointing the high hopes in which they began, Du Maurier's youth was full of wanderings and adventures. These he relates with the same humorous frankness with which he confesses his surprise at finding himself to-day a novelist on the "boom." Incidentally glimpses are given of his present home life and of his way of working, both as artist and novelist. Portraits of him and pictures of his home accompany the article. Miss Tarbell's "Life of Napoleon" covers, in this number, an excellent account of the retreat from Moscow, the exile to Elba, the triumphant return, the defeat at Waterloo, and the death at St. Helena. Twenty-four pictures from the collection of Mr. Hubbard illustrate these great and picturesque events, and Napoleon's aspect and bearing in the midst of them. There are two papers to follow, it is announced, supplementary to this admirably compact "Life." Conan Doyle supplies a story which is the counterpart of the Sherlock Holmes memoirs, being the confessions of a man of the class whom the Sherlock Holmeses are always in pursuit of, namely an "old offender." There is a humorous story by Robert Barr; and a story by the author of "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," Ian Maclaren, which in power of pathos can scarcely be matched in literature. Other features of the number are the first of a series of illustrated papers, by E. J. Edwards, dramatic chapters in the history of that remarkable political organization, the Tammany society, which was founded as far back as 1789; a Pinkerton story which tells of the stealing of $5,000 worth of diamonds off a man's person by open assault in a crowded railway car under full speed; an account, with numerous pictures, of the frauds practised on the Bank of England, and of the bank's manner of dealing with financial panics; and a study, with portraits and other pictures, of Pierre Loti as he appears in private life—writing novels, administering his office of commander in the French navy, or taking his divers on—a study written by Madame Adam, who, as editor of the "Nouvelle Revue," introduced Pierre Loti to the reading public.

The complete novel in the April issue of Lippincott's is "Alain of Halfdene," by Anna Robeson Brown, It is a stirring tale of the sea, pirates, rescuers and Mt. Desert (then by no means so well known as now,) in the days when Washington was President.

"At the Hop-Pole Inn," by Mrs. Poultney Bigelow, tells how curiously a near-sighted Englishman and his young wife were reconciled after a first quarrel. "The Defendant Speaks" to some purpose in a story by Genie H. Rosenfeld; result, a divorce is avoided.

Mary Dawson relates the innocent loves of a dancer, "The Butterfly," and her young man. Marjorie Richardson shows how the young woman who occupied "The House with the Paint Wore Off" procured its external rehabilitation.

Mme. Melba, one of the chief living attractions of the lyric stage, writes pleasantly of "Grand Opera," showing that the laborer in that highly cultivated field is worthy of his or her by no means niggardly hire.

Alvan F. Sanborn's paper on "Cheap Living in Paris" will be not only of interest, but of practical value, to many. Some of its statements may well astonish those who imagine that everything abroad is expensive.

Mary E. Stickney supplies an amusing article on "Bucolic Journalism of the West," with specimens. "Hiram Powers in Washington" gives an unfamiliar bit of art history, in three letters from the sculptor, written in 1835, when first emerging from obscurity into fame, and getting no help from Webster and Everett.

"Woman's Lot in Persia" is described at length by Wolf von Schierbrand. Lee J. Vance writes of the "Evolution of Table Manners," and J W. Abernathy of "The Womanliness of Literary Women."

The poetry of the number is M. S. Paden, Champion Bissel, Charles G. D. Roberts, and Robert Beverly Hale.

It is an old saying that "Good Americans, when they die go to Paris", but the majority of Americans, good and bad alike, in these days of rapid ocean transit, don't wait until they have passed from this mundane sphere, but embrace the first favorable opportunity of visiting "la belle" France, and many and ludicrous are the episodes resulting from the lack of knowledge of the French language and customs. In a most amusing and handsomely illustrated article, "An American's Mistakes in Paris," published in Demorest's Magazine for April, the trials and blunders of one American are told in a highly entertaining style and while one laughs heartily at the visitor's mishaps, the causes that brought them about are made so clear that those who read will be forearmed, on these special points, at least, when their turn comes to visit "the Americans' paradise" Another illustrated paper on travel, "Nilesitic Experiences," is equally entertaining and unique, and introduces one to many amusing characteristics of modern Egyptians and their donkeys. "In the Land of Lilliput" is most profusely illustrated with portraits of midgets who have been prominent in public since the time of Tom Thumb, and the accompanying narrative is specially interesting. Seven of New York's most prominent clergymen tell how their denominations celebrate Easter, and their reasons for doing so, and there are several poems appropriate for the season. The story matter is very attractive, and every department is filled with bright and helpful suggestions. This is an especially good number of that excellent family magazine, published by W. Jennings Demorest, at 15 East Fourteenth street, New York, for only $2 a year.

The Author of "Trilby" a Musician.

"My ambition at that time was to go in for music and singing, but my father objected very strongly to this wish of mine, and invariably discouraged it. My father, I must tell you, possessed himself the sweetest, most beautiful voice that I have ever heard; and, if he had taken up singing as a profession, would most certainly have been the greatest singer of his time. Indeed, in his youth, he had studied music for some time at the Paris Conservatoire, but his family objected to his following the profession, for they were Legitimists and strong Catholics, and you know in what contempt the stage was held at the beginning of this century. It is a pity, for there were millions in his throat. We were all musical in our family. * * * I was at that time crazy about music, and used to practice my voice wherever and whenever I could, even on the tops of omnibuses But my father always discouraged me. I remember one night we were crossing Smithfield Market together, and I was talking to my father about music. 'I am sure that I could become a singer,' I said, 'and if you like I will prove it to you. I have my tuning-fork in my pocket. Shall I show you my A?'

"'Yes,' said my father, 'I should like to hear your idea of an A.' So I sang the note. My father laughed. 'Do you call that an A? Let me show you how to sing it.' And then and there rang out a note of music, low and sweet, at the outset, and swelling as it went, till it seemed to fill Smithfield with divine melody. I can never forget that scene, never; the dark night, the lonely place, and that wave of the sweetest sound that my ears have ever heard. Some time later my father relented and gave me a few music lessons. I won him over by showing him a drawing which I had produced in Williamson's class-room, in which I was represented bowing gracefully in acknowledgment of the applause of an audience whom I had electrified with my musical talents. Music has always been a great delight to me, and until recently I could sing well. But I spoiled my voice by cigarette smoking."

Women's Dress.

Riding, cycling, tennis, golf are convincing the younger generation of women of the need of rational garments for at least certain portions of the day. When girls discover that they can be as healthy as their brothers, that nature has not made them wretched invalids, the sensation of good health will create a gradual but certain revolution.

Common sense heels and broad soles are almost a fashion. Fear of microbes has very materially shortened walking skirts. It used to be common to see women sweeping the streets at the expense of their own skirts and bringing into their homes filth and disease galore. Women have evoluted so far as either to wear skirts that clear the ground or practically to apologize for their length by holding them up. I don't know a more pathetic sight on a rainy day than a woman wildly clutching her skirts with one hand and her umbrella with the other. Even then she is almost sure to wet her ankles, though her feet be protected. The final agony comes when she needs to get at her pocket, which is situated in the back of that skirt. Of course the skirt must be dropped and the fumbling goes on indefinitely until the placquet is found. By this time the skirt is more or less damp and the chances of grip are greatly increased.

Mark how man walks by! Erect, free, with no petticoats to endanger health or temper, with pockets all over him, with hands free, he is "lord of creation." And he is "lord" because he has so willed it. Talk about the equality of the sexes! Equal suffrage or no equal suffrage—as long as we are slaves of fashions set in the interests of manufacturers of certain goods, utterly regardless of women's physique, we shall be slaves and deserve nothing better.

"What do you mean?"

"Simply that a few people in this world lead women by the nose. Once upon a time the Empress Eugenie wanted to conceal her figure. Hideous, ungainly crinoline was evolved, and civilized women walked into their cages just as if an edict from Heaven had commanded the martyrdom. France still dictates fashion because her people have more taste than all the rest of the world put together, but the dictation is selfish and therefore not necessarily artistic. Because the silk industry languished during the reign of the tailor-made gown, French manufacturers and modistes cudgeled their brains to circumvent the English enemy. Lo, big sleeves were the result, and now we not only laugh in our sleeves but keep house in them—almost. Large sleeves are vastly more becoming and more healthful than tight sleeves, but the exaggerations incident to this fashion show lack of sense on the part of our women, some of whom are madly accepting the flaunting skirt with its wired bottom and horse-haired back The weight of these new skirts is awful First-class French dressmakers ignore excesses that are fatal to health Their conception is due again to foreign manufacturers who want to sell their goods, and I for one refuse to be controlled"

"Then you'll be out of the fashion"

"That depends upon what you call fashion, Miss Interviewer. If a woman be neat and trim and becomingly arrayed and has something inside of her head, people accept her clothes. The opinion of ultra idiots is of no consequence. Women are too often unnecessarily cowards; but, as I have often said, the bicycle is the evangelist of the coming dress, the advent of which I await with an unruffled brow."—(Kate Field.

COURAGE.

Because I hold it sinful to despond
And will not let the bitterness of life
Blind me with burning tears, but look beyond
Its tumults and its strife,

Because I lift my head above the mist,
Where the sun shines and the broad breezes blow,
By every ray and every raindrop kissed
That God's love doth bestow,

Think you I find no bitterness at all?
No burden to be borne like Christian's pack?
Think you there are no tears ready to fall
Because I keep them back?

Why should I hug life's ills with cold reserve,
To curse myself and all who love me? Nay,
A thousand times more good than I deserve
God gives me every day

And in each one of these rebellious tears
Kept bravely back he makes a rainbow shine.
Grateful I take his slightest gift. No fears
Nor any doubts are mine.

Dark skies must clear, and when the clouds are past
One golden day redeems a weary year.
Patient I listen, sure that sweet at last
Will sound his voice of cheer.

—Celia Thaxter in New York Weekly.

A BIRD'S FLIGHT.

From some bright cloudlet dropping,
From branch to blossom hopping,
Then drinking from a small brown stone
That stood alone
Amid the brook, then singing,
Upspringing,
It soared. My bird had flown.

A glimpse of beauty only
That left the glen more lonely?
Nay, truly, for its song and flight
Made earth more bright.
If men were less regretful,
And fretful,
Would life yield less delight?

—William Cantor

STUBB ENDS OF THOUGHT.

Time is but a freckle on the face of eternity.

Economy may be as unwise as extravagance

A man may win a woman on "moon shine," but he can't maintain her on it.

A man never learns how to step on the face of adversity with comfort to himself.

Some people are not satisfied with the horn of plenty, but they want the hide, hoofs and tallow also

Cupid isn't any more like the pictures we see of him than courtship is like marriage —Detroit Free Press

Valor.

Of old would man his courage prove
In battle for his ladylove,
But boldness now he shows in this—
He fears no microbe in a kiss.

—Washington Star.

A Small Figure.

Kate—I was out skating last evening, and I fell down no less than ten times.

Etta—What! Only ten times, and back there to help you up?—Boston Transcript.

Awakened.

When I entreated for her hand,
I was quite unaware
Of what I've learned since to my cost—
The gloves that she would wear.

—Detroit Free Press.

A General Invitation.

The proprietors of a West Philadelphia sale stable have this sign outside their establishment: "If you are looking for mules, don't forget us."—Philadelphia Record.

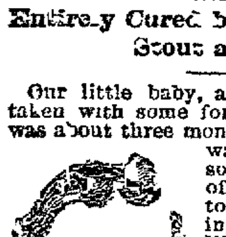
A Spring Refrain.

I caddot sig the old sogs,
Dot that they're dear to be,
But I cad odly sneeze ad sneeze
The words I caddot see.

—Chicago Inter Ocean.

[illegible] Literally on Fire with Eczema from Head to Feet. Screaming and Clawing all the Time. Added to this were Abscesses and Suppuration. Local Doctors and Remedies without Relief. Entirely Cured by CUTICURA. Now Stout and Hearty.

Our little baby, almost 2½ years old, was taken with some form of Eczema when she was about three months old. Her little body was one solid red from the soles of her feet to the crown of her head, and she seemed to be literally afire, screaming and clawing all the time When she was about five months old, there was added to her affliction, abscesses and suppuration. We tried the local M D's, and some other remedies without any relief. I had read considerable about the CUTICURA REMEDIES, and one of our neighbors had used them, claiming that they were as good as claimed I concluded to try them, and after the use of three or four boxes of CUTICURA, and about one and one half bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, with the CUTICURA SOAP, our little one is now entirely cured, and is stout and hearty Your CUTICURA REMEDIES are all and more than you claim them to be. I always have a good word to my friends and neighbors for your excellent remedies.



C. H. WOOD, White Cloud, Mo.

[illegible] WORKS WONDERS

Nothing can be more encouraging to discouraged parents than the remarkable cures daily effected among infants and children by the CUTICURA REMEDIES. Cures in childhood mean a lifetime of freedom from torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors.

Sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c, SOAP, 25c., RESOLVENT, $1. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP, Sole Proprietors, Boston.

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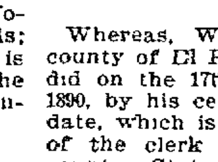
PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and oily skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.



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Back ache, kidney pains, weakness, and muscular pains **relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster.**

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Wiltse W Rickard, of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did on the 17th day of February A D. 1890, by his certain deed of trust of that date, which is duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of El Paso county, State of Colorado, on the 28th day of February, A D 1890 in book 112, at page 51, of the records of said county convey to Kirke H Field as trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act as such trustee, then to the (then) acting clerk of said El Paso county, Colorado, as his successor in trust, the following described real estate situated in said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, to wit

Lot numbered seven (7) in block numbered two (2), Grand View, to secure the payment of his certain ten promissory notes of even date with said deed of trust, one for the sum of $5 23 and nine for the sum of $4 87 each, payable to the order of the Colorado Loan and Mortgage company respectively on Sept. 1, 1890, and on March 1 and Sept. 1 in each of the years, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, and on March 1, 1895, and,

Whereas, It is provided in said deed of trust, that in case of default in the payment of said notes or any part thereof when the same or any part thereof shall become due and payable and the trustee or in case of his failure for any reason to act, then the said successor in trust, the then acting county clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, upon the request of the legal holder of said notes should proceed to sell and dispose of the said premises, according to the terms and for the uses and purposes therein provided, and,

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of the note of $4 87, due March 1, 1895, and which has not been paid as required by the terms of said deed of trust, but is still due and unpaid, and,

Wheras, Kirke H Field, the trustee named in said deed of trust, is absent from the State of Colorado, and is unable to act, and,

Whereas, The holder of the said note of $4 87 due March 1, 1895, has elected to declare the same due and payable, on account of the failure to pay said note according to the terms of said deed of trust

Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said deed of trust, I, Frank W Howbert, now acting county clerk of said county of El Paso, State of Colorado, as successor in trust, will on Monday, the 22d day of April, A. D., 1895, at 10 o'clock a m, at the front door of the county clerk's office of said El Paso county, Colorado, sell the above described real estate with appurtenances and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Wiltse W. Rickard, his heirs and assigns therein, at public auction, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, for the purpose of paying said note and the costs and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, this 19th day of March, A D 1895

FRANK W. HOWBERT,
Acting County Clerk of El Paso county, Colorado, Successor in Trust.
First Insertion, March 21, 1895.
Last Insertion, April 18, 1895.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Isaac Hopkins, deceased.

The undersigned, having been appointed Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Isaac Hopkins, late of the county of El Paso, in the State of Colorado, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of said county, at the courthouse in Colorado Springs, in said county, at the March term, 1895, on the last Monday in April, 1895, next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

Dated at Colorado Springs, this fourth day of March, A. D. 1895

RICHARD C ELLIOTT.
Administrator with the Will Annexed, Monument, Colo.
Date first publication March 14, 1895.
Date last publication April 4, 1895

DENVER.

Santa Fe trains run so that you may have a full day in Denver and return home at a seasonable hour in the evening and have the advantage of an elegant vestibuled train each way.

Apr. 3 and 4. They will present ... popular operas. On Wednesday evening ... the comic opera "Amorita." Thursday ... evening Millocker's opera "The Black [redacted] P. O'Odon- ... frisked about, until one of the hounds got ... a good grip on it. Then it realized that than a knife blade and giving ...

COUNTY CRIMES.

ROBBERY AT CAMP AND SHOOTING AT COLORADO CITY.

The Union Company Claims the McCrosky Brothers Have Been Stealing—Hallie Miller Put a Bullet in Al Judd at Colorado City Last Night.

About 8:45 o'clock last evening Hallie Miller, the keeper of a house of ill fame in Colorado City, shot and wounded a man named Al Judd, who was attempting to force an entrance into her place. The bullet struck him in the shoulder, but he is not seriously wounded. The following story was gleaned from the woman when taken before Justice McCoach last evening. She said that Judd is a friend of a girl who lives with her named Mable. Yesterday he came to the house and was much under the influence of liquor, and proceeded to beat his friend Mable. He also hit the Miller woman a lick just for luck. Last night he came back and they refused to let him in the house, and he climbed up on the porch, the house being a stone building, which faces on the track of the D. & R. G. railroad. She went up stairs and found a revolver lying on a bureau, and picked it up. She went to a window and told him to stop, but as he continued to advance she took aim and fired. The bullet caught him in the right shoulder and ranged down. Dr. Winternitz, who attended him, does not consider the wound as dangerous. A crowd quickly gathered, and the woman refused to let the officers in for some time. Judd had to be carried from the roof. Justice McCoach required a bond of $500 from her for her appearance for preliminary hearing.

Hallie Miller has had quite an experience in this part of the country in the past year. She was a spy for the county officials during the Cripple Creek war, and was located at Victor, where she reported the doings of the miners. It seems that they got onto her, and sent another woman of the same class to pound her up, but she was too much for her assailant, so they had her arrested for assault. The case was never prosecuted. Then she was run out of Victor. Later she left Florence quite as suddenly.

Al Judd has recently come from Cripple Creek to Colorado City, and has been tinhorning around the place. His family lives at 612 Fifteenth street, Des Moines, Ia. Judd says that he went there last night to claim his dog, which he had left there.

SENSATIONAL ARREST.

McCroskey Brothers of Cripple Creek Accused of a Big Robbery.

Something of a sensation was sprung yesterday in mining and business circles by the announcement that the McCroskey brothers, well known in Cripple Creek, had been arrested for stealing gold ore and bullion from the Union company amounting to nearly $70,000. The warrant was sworn out late on Wednesday, and on Thursday Under Sheriff Brisbin went up to Cripple Creek and made the arrest. The matter was kept rather quiet. The prisoners were brought here at an early hour yesterday morning and were taken before Justice Walker. He put them under bond of $5,000 each to secure their appearance for a preliminary trial next Monday afternoon at 2 o'clock. The bond was furnished and was signed by L. A. Keys and H. A. Mills, two members of the board of directors of the Union company. It is understood that there is a division in the board of directors about prosecuting the cases, and that there are likely to be some spicy developments.

The warrants are sworn out by Dr. J. T. Reed, president of the Union company. They charge that Solen and Fremont McCroskey, who have for the past two years been the lessees of much of the best ground of the Pike's Peak claim, have been taking out and shipping rich ore which the company was not permitted to share in. They should have had royalties amounting to 50 per cent. It is alleged that on May 1, 1894, they took and carried away bullion valued at $60,000; on Aug. 1 they took $32,000, on Sept. 1, $18,000; Nov. 1, $7,000; on March 1, 1895, $3,600; that on March 3 they had separated a quantity of ore intending to steal and carry it away, but were not able to do so. A prominent officer of the company stated yesterday that they had positive proof that the lessees had used large amounts of dump rock in order to reduce the value of the shipments. For example, where the ore would run over $300 per ton—on which the lessees would have to pay a royalty of 50 per cent.—they would add sufficient dump rock to reduce the value of the shipment to $50 per ton upon which they would pay only 20 per cent. royalty. By this method the company is a large loser. Another scheme, which was worked very successfully, was to chip off the rich talc in the seams, wash it, add mercury to collect the gold, and then retort it, the gold bullion thus obtained being shipped and sold by the lessees without paying any royalty whatsoever to the company. The company has received no such retorts from the lessees since last June, but have positive proof that retorts have been made; and can also prove that about 15 pounds of gold bullion were retorted at one time, of which no report has been made to the company.

In addition to the criminal suit started suits are to be started to annul the leases which the McCroskeys have on the claim and which do not expire until next June, and also to recover the value of the ore taken away. What the proofs are against the defendants could not be learned, but a member of the company said yesterday that they had a cinch and that people would be surprised with the evidence when it is heard. It is known that the company has had a Pinkerton detective at work on the case. He is a practical miner, and managed to get work in the mine. He is the man who worked up evidence in some mining cases of a similar kind in Montana and the police of this city say that he is a pretty shrewd fellow.

Thomas, Bryant, Lee and Hartzell are the attorneys for the company, and the defendants have Mr. F. E. Brooks and Otis S. Johnson of this city employed. Not much is known regarding the defendants here. They have been in Cripple Creek almost from the first, and are very good miners.

Calhoun's Comic Opera Company.

An event of much interest to the amusement loving people of this city will be the appearance of The Calhoun's Comic Opera company at the opera house on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, April 3 and 4. They will present two popular operas. On Wednesday evening "Amorita," Thursday the comic opera [illegible] "The Black Hussars." They carry 45 people including a first class orchestra and a large chorus. The operas will be produced with special scenery, calcium and electrical effects. They are on their return from a very successful trip through California and the Northwest. An exchange from Portland, Ore., says: "There are a number of new faces under the Calhoun banner this season. Douglas Flint, unctious and ponderous as ever, retains leadership of the masculine comedy element, and George Lyding, more matured in art and physique, is again prominently in evidence. And what is as far as old acquaintanceship can be renewed. But the new contingent is equal to its predecessors in all respects and superior to them in some. Marie Bell sings well and acts naturally, and Adele Farrington rivals her in both accomplishments. Gertie Lodge is excellently fitted by personality and talent for the role she fills in "Amorita," and all the other women of the cast are equally well bestowed. Fred Huntley is Mephistophelian as the tyrannical dictator, and Edward Webb is a light comedian who can sing sweetly and act amusingly with slight effort. All the people work earnestly and with intelligence and their interpolations are timely and apt. The chorus is strong and concordant, the score is excellently handled, and the costuming and mounting are elaborate."

PLANS OF THE W. C. T. U.

Money Needed for an Enlargement of it Employment Bureau.

For some time past the union has felt the imperative demand of more room for the Employment bureau and home. After considering first one plan and then another, with the pressure for more room bearing more and more heavily, they have at last decided to move into the brick building on the corner of Huerfano and Nevada avenue, after the building has been thoroughyh renovated and somewhat re-modeled, which the owner of the building, Judge Campbell, has agreed to have done.

The W. C. T. U. has been waiting patiently, till the canvassing for the other good enterprises of the city was over, but now must needs put their canvassers at work at once to insure the project in hand. One cannot help but realize the need and humanity in making some provision for a home life for working women, if time be taken to think how many young women, and quite a number in middle life, are here among strangers with no friendly home open to them if out of work or sick.

Miss Holm, the matron, has developed the co-operative housekeeping into a home life, that is very much appreciated by those who have taken advantage of the home. It is hoped that every woman's organization in the city will furnish a room and give it the name of the organization. This is woman's practical work for our sister women in our midst and we owe it to them. It is also hoped that one room may be fitted up for any who are sick, where they may have care and comforts that they could not afford to have elsewhere.

Plans are under consideration to utilize the kitchen and dining room for a training department for domestic service. The request has come from those who serve, to open such a department and if enough money can be raised, this department will be put in operation with as little delay as seems prudent to the board of managers.

Extra funds are needed at once to insure the project far enough ahead until it can make its own way. Donations of furniture and bedding would be very acceptable. What we ask is the means to put the necessities, and some of the comforts of life, within the reach of women who earn their own living and have no homes; to make them feel there is a place within their reach when worn out and sick, and where they can be friends to each other.

How many women are there in the city willing to forego a luxury to give a comfort to another? There are many men too who are willing to aid in this enterprise and no doubt the canvassers will find them. E. W. C.

DISTRICT COURT.

A Verdict of $4,500 Damages Allowed Mrs. Gill.

The business of the First division of the District court yesterday was as follows: People vs. McNamara, defendant's motion for a new trial was argued by Mr. Patterson and District Atorney Blackmer and was taken under advisement by the court.

The application of Robert J. Lyons, to be admitted to bail was for the time being denied.

Court adjourned until Monday.

Second Division.

The jury in the suit of Mrs. Mary E. Gill vs. The Colorado Midland road brought in a verdict about noon in which $4,500 damages were allowed the plaintiff. The accident occurred in June, 1890, and the suit has been in the courts ever since. At one time trial was begun and part of the evidence in when the plaintiff asked leave to amend the pleadings. A year ago it was tried and the jury could not agree It was in the nature of a test case and others who were in the carriage which was wrecked by the cars that day will now press their claims. Mrs. Gill sued for $15,000 damages.

In the case of Burke vs. Heindal, by consent J. W. Brewster was appointed referee.

A special jury of six was drawn to try the cast of Anisfield vs. Martin, et al., but the attorneys took up the afternoon in arguing certain matters relating to the case and the trial was not resumed.

The court ordered 30 names drawn from the box for a jury to report on Wednesday.

The judiciary committee of the House held an open session on the indeterminate sentence bill of Senator Hartzell. President Slocum and T. M. Patterson and others spoke on the question.

Dr. Caleb S. Whitman died at his home in Gardiner, Me. He was born in 1800. Dr. Whitman has always been interested in mineralogy and has the largest and most valuable collection of minerals in the country.

Niblo's Garden, the oldest play house in New York City, closed its doors for good. The last company to tread the boards of its old stage was Geo. W. Monroe's "My Aunt Bridget" company. The house was packed.

E. C. Hicks, an ex-priest, lectured in Denison, Tex., under the auspices of the A. P. A. [illegible] 200 people were present. Great excitement prevailed and the police were obliged to arrest and eject from the hall Councilman P. O'Connor, who denounced the speaker.

COLORADO CHASE.

A COLORADO SPRINGS LETTER IN THE NEW YORK SUN.

How Hounds and the Chase are Becoming Fashionable in This State—Hunting Coyotes Here and Mountain Lions in the Western Part of the State—A Great Wolf Hunt.

Colorado Springs, March 15.—Within the last few years there has been a great awakening in this State to the pleasures of the chase. Three years ago it is doubtful if there were in the State a dozen hounds. Now as many trained packs are in use. Hunting in Colorado is not at all the same as in the East. The hunt is rendered exciting not by the obstacles to be ridden over, but by the speed and the fierceness, when overtaken, of the animals.

Colorado hunts are after coyotes, wolves and mountain lions. There are a great many other swift and savage animals in the State, but they are not adapted for the chase. The elk is more than a match for any dogs that may be sent after him. The black-tail deer runs away across a country so steep and so blocked with fallen trees that the dogs can hardly follow and the horses are nowhere. The antelope bounds away over the cactus, the sharp thorns of which leave the dogs utterly lame and worthless before they have gone a mile. The bear is too savage and chooses too rugged a country. The jack rabbit is too tireless.

The coyotes are found near the towns and frequent the open prairies. Here in Colorado Springs there is a regularly organized hunt that meets once a week. Greyhounds are used altogether, as no other dogs are fast enough. It is no easy matter to get a pack of good coyote hounds. The ordinary thoroughbred from the East will make a brave chase, but when the little wolf wheels about and flashes his gleaming, needle-like teeth the dogs are likely to give him plenty of room. The best dogs are those raised back in Kansas or in the eastern part of this State, brought up with older dogs of proved courage, and from earliest puppyhood imbued with the idea that the coyote is their natural enemy. The great trouble with all dogs in dealing with wild animals is that they are inclined to individual fighting instead of combining. They will attack a wolf or coyote one at a time, the others standing back and seeing fair play, but hardly helping at all. In this way a wolf may clean out a pack of hounds and get off without a scratch.

The hunt is an unorganized mass of mounted people, men, women, and children. There is no attempt at organization. The dogs, generally three of them, are held in leash, and the party trots away over the rolling hills. It is not very long, as a general thing, before a long, lanky, yellow beast is seen ambling off a quarter of a mile or so away. To loose the dogs takes but a moment, and the whole party then follow as best the horses can. The hounds have a real advantage over the coyote, in that they go in bounds over the bunches of cactus, while the wild beast trots or goes in shorter jumps, and has to thread his way about. The dogs have different ways of treating the coyote. One very successful dog in this city runs up, catches the coyote in the flank, and rolls right over with it. Before the wolf can gather its senses the dog has it by the throat, and the battle is then over. Another dog takes a good hold on the back and often succeeds in breaking the spinal column with a sudden jerk. But most of the dogs simply pile in anywhere, and the plucky little animal is brought to bay practically unscathed, squatting on his haunches and snapping savagely at the circle of hesitating dogs. Sometimes this will last until the horses come up, when the little wolf will make another sudden start, and the chase has to be run all over again. It often happens with a hesitating pack that the wolf will wear the dogs out and get clear away.

Further out on the plains some of the hunts carry with them, on the horses, shepherd dogs. The collie is not much of a runner, but he is a fighter of the merciless, never-give-up stripe when a coyote or any other sheep enemy is concerned. The fleet greyhounds will bring the coyote to bay, the hunters halt at a distance great enough so that the game may not be started up again, and the collies are set down on the ground. There is no hesitation with them. The wolf may snap and snarl and bite savagely at the thick hair. The collies wade right in, and the coyote is stretched out in a trice. Then the greyhounds come in and have an exceedingly great triumph, while the dogs that did the work wag their tails around the masters and try to tell how glad they are that they came along.

The hunting of the big gray wolves is a sport that is just getting under way. About four years ago the State was very much amused over an opera bouffe wolf hunt. Two gentlemen, one living in Butte, Mont., and the other in Denver, became involved in a very warm discussion over the respective merits as wolf killers of the Siberian wolfhounds and the Hungarian barzols. After the columns of the Western sporting papers had been filled with their fulminations for a year or so a grand wolf-killing contest for $1,000 a side was arranged. The Montana man came down to Denver with his dogs and his money. The round-up for the north side of the Platte was just over, and about 200 cowboys assisted in the test. Down the Platte, about 75 miles from Denver, is a range of low sandy hills, a great place for wolves. A special train went out on the Union Pacific, and over a thousand people went along to see the fun. The whole State was stirred up.

A big circle of horsemen started out, and in an hour they closed in with a great she wolf in the middle. She was heavy with cubs, and some of the more humane wanted to let her go. The wolf-dog men did not want to try it, for it did not seem fair to give the dogs a chance at so easy a mark. But they were finally loosed. The Siberians went first. The wild beast just lay still until they were almost on her; then she arose and flashed her teeth once. The dogs separated, ran one a side past her, and—never came back. The barzols did a little better. One of them did take hold, but one snap made a gash in his shoulder a foot long, and he let go and incontinently fled, followed by his mate.

The Butte man was mad. He wanted to kill those dogs of his on the spot, but he was finally persuaded to make another trial. A ranchman near by had a wolf that had been raised from a cub. It was tame and a great pet of the children. Amid the tears of its little playmates the owner accepted $50 for it, and it was led out on the open prairie. It was [illegible] dogs, and when the great hounds charged down on it, it [illegible] all for play. It [illegible] about, and one of the hounds got a good grip on it. Then it realized that this was in earnest. No one knows exactly what happened, but those dogs suddenly left the wolf alone. Then the Denver dogs were started, and they simply would not notice the wolf. The hunt was over, the two Butte dogs were left by their owner dead on the field, and the ranchman's little boy led his unscathed pet joyfully back home.

A little better showing than this can be made now. By careful selection a breed of dogs is being built up that has no fear of the wolf. It is the moral effect of the wolves' defiance that makes them so terrible, seemingly, and when a whole pack of dogs wade in at once the battle is usually a short one. The wolves are not as fast runners as their little friends, the coyotes, but they go in a rougher country and hunt in packs of four or more. If they can be brought to bay successfully, a great many hunters will not risk their dogs in a fight, but ride up and finish the wolves with a revolver. Many of the dogs are killed in spite of all precautions, and the sport is by no means a popular one. Most of the hunters are cattlemen who want to kill off the wolves because of the great damage done by them in killing colts and calves.

There is no animal of which a dog has naturally more fear than the Rocky Mountain puma or mountain lion. On the other hand, the lion has no particular fear of individual dogs. Indeed, it is rather fond of their flesh, and many a ranchman in the valleys of the western part of the State has been awakened by the last despairing howl of his faithful friend as it has been carried off to be devoured among the rocks on the hills above. But there are, nevertheless, in the western part of the State two packs of hounds that chase this dangerous animal and keep it in a tree until the hunters can get there with their rifles. The most successful pack belongs to Patterson & Wells, and is kept at the Marvine Lodge, on the upper White river, a favorite resort of the hunters of the State. There are 30 in the pack, all thoroughbred foxhounds, and they are led by a most amiable collie. In the winter the lions follow the deer down into the low hills on the lower course of the river. These hills are covered with a sparse growth of pinion pine and juniper trees. The slopes are steep, but there are long stretches of comparatively level ground on top. The lions travel at night mostly, sleeping in the trees through the day. One does not have to travel far before finding the great track leading away across the country. The dogs are loosed at once, and the hunters follow as best they can on horseback. When the dogs catch up the lion usually takes at once to the trees, and the chase sometimes last only a few minutes. But oftener the lion breaks away as it hears the horses and men coming, and is driven into tree after tree, until at last Pat gets a bead with his rifle, and he never misses. When this method of hunting was started it was expected that a great many dogs would be killed, but this has not been the case. The lion is not so quick as are the smaller members of the cat tribe or the bears. The lion lifts one of its dangerous claws and poises it before striking. It strikes quickly enough, but the dog is ready, and is away before the blow falls. The dogs become better with each lion killed. They are beginning to lose their timidity and now have no hesitation about running in and nipping the lion when it tries to escape. The same pack has been employed on bears, but it is rather expensive business, as too many of the dogs are killed.—(New York Sun.

THE KICKER.

What He Has Found to Grow About During the Past Week.

This time it is the church-going kicker that comes to the front. "I see," he said, "that the Presbyterians are going to put down a new carpet to cover the whole of their auditorium. They have had a carpet there for several years that has been a disgrace to the city; and now, when they have a chance to get a clean floor, why don't they take it, and be thankful? If strips were laid down in the aisles, it would be all that would be necessary to deaden the noise, and the strips could be shaken every week, and kept reasonably clean. But no, because a new carpet looks nicer, they are going to cover up the floor, and within a few months the new carpet will be as filthy and as full of microbes as the old one. They will not take it up, because it is too much trouble and costs too much; and when it gets worn a little, they will be afraid to take it up for fear they can't get it down again; and so the building will soon again be in a condition which is positively unfit for human occupancy.

"In this city particularly, where there are so many invalids, care ought to be taken to keep our public places as clean as possible; and the churches ought to set a good example to other organizations which control public buildings. But they don't. There is not a church in town that can afford to have a nasty, disease-breeding, breath-choking carpet, that will not put it down and keep it down. There is an old proverb that cleanliness is next to godliness; but in this town, if the godliness is in the churches, the cleanliness must be looked for somewhere else."

Here comes the bicycle kicker again: "It is an old story, I suppose, but the fact is that if anybody were to go around this town and pick up the nails in the streets, he could get enough to build a house. Wherever there is a new house built, the streets are strewed in every direction for two blocks with nails and pieces of shingle (which are just about as bad for a bicycle). Somebody seems to make a practice of strewing nails liberally all over the streets. I don't suppose it does any good to kick, but those are the facts, and anybody that rides a wheel in our streets knows it to his cost."

A kicker who lives and works while other people sleep kicks on the electric lighting of the city. "I think," he says, "the company's account ought to be docked every month on account of the number of lights that are always out when they are most needed. I ride around a good deal on a wheel at night, and from the number of lights that are out I should judge that it will average one or two lights short every night. The fellow who watches the moon for the company is a dandy also. He reminds one of the humorous story written by the Danbury News man about the old street lighter who run things on a moonlight schedule. The citizens found that on every moonlight night the lamps were lit, but on dark nights they were out. An investigation was made and it was found that the old fellow was living faithfully up to his almanac, but that he had a book 10 years old. Now, in this town when in the part of the month that the moon begins to creep up after midnight the town is thrown into comparative darkness for [illegible] hours at a time. The moon is not very [illegible], and no match is [illegible] than a [illegible] and giving [illegible] light than a match, out goes the street lamps. Sometimes even it is cloudy, and the little thin streak of moon is entirely shut off. Sometimes not more than half an hour is saved the company this way, but they save it just the same."

The following letter is so much in the nature of a kick that we give it a place in this column:

To the Editor of The Gazette.

Dear Sir—I write for information upon a subject which has puzzled me a good deal. A few days ago I read a telegram to the effect that a certain court had issued a writ enjoining certain strikers from interfering with men who were disposed to take the abandoned situations. About the same time I read that a man had been enjoined from removing his own child from the jurisdiction of the court issuing the order. Now the latter proceeding is easily understood. A father has a certain and natural and legal authority over his minor off-spring and is not ordinarily amenable to legal restraint when he chooses to remove that offspring from place to place. Detention of a child by any one except its parent would call for peremptory arrest for kidnaping, an injunction being entirely unnecessary. But though the authority of the father is ordinarily secure, there are circumstances possible when it may be called into question. The mother has natural and legal rights in the matter as well, and it is pending an inquiry and settlement of their superior rights that the arbitrary action of the one is temporarily restrained.

The former case—and such cases are by no means infrequent of late—appears to me a very different matter, although the similarity of the legal proceedings would imply an identical situation in equity. It is upon this point that I am at sea, and hope to be enlightened. Does such a proceeding imply—as in the case of the father—that there is even a time or circumstances in which it is right or permissable for one man or set of men to interfere with the personal liberties of others? And if not, why are not strikers, when they violate the rights of their fellow men, properly subject to police or military restraint and to trial and punishment—not simply for contempt of court, but for the crimes they are guilty of—the same as any ordinary highway robbers, rioters or murderers? In fact, are not injunctions in such cases idle, childish, unnecessary and ineffectual, and is it not the obvious and paramount duty of the constituted authorities to promptly and vigorously suppress and punish all attempts upon the lives, liberties and property of any and all citizens?

Another question; I have heard ever since my childhood, and it seems to be a settled conviction among many people, that there are laws which grant special privileges to the rich. Perhaps this is the reason that one element of public sentiment concedes to a certain class the privilege of violently setting aside the natural and constitutional rights of their more unfortunate as well as their more fortunate fellow-men, and perhaps that is also the reason why constituted authority usually displays such driveling supineness in such matters. If there are such laws, will you kindly point out what they are? INQUIRER.

March 22, 1895.

"What is the matter with the musical critic of The Gazette? Is he a chronic dyspeptic as well as a sufferer from megalomania? He jumped on the Mozart Symphony club and on some of those who so kindly aided in the concert for the benefit of the free kindergarten. Suppose the 'expression was sacrificed for the tempo,' and that 'there were about seven minutes too much' of Mr. Dietrich's violin solo. Can the critic do any better? Why not give all the praise possible to our amateur concerts and to those who take part in them (especially when they are for such a good cause) and leave the people find out for themselves where this or that might have been improved. It is a poor way to encourage concerts of this kind, to criticise the performers in this manner. Let a 'raw bone' show like 'Colorado' come to town and nothing The Gazette critic can say of it is too good. But let a half-way decent show, a Mozart Symphony club or a concert, given by amateurs, in a good cause, come around, and they 'get it in the neck.' Maybe the critic(?) would like to give a concert of his own?"

Weekly Letter Extracts.

The following is taken from the weekly letter of Messrs. Gardner & Co.: "Sales for week, 439,395 shares. Business good and mainly in high-priced stocks. Eastern commission orders increasing largely, showing every confidence in the integrity of our Mining Exchange. Work is progressing as usual on Gibson. We are informed the indications for the past three weeks have been very encouraging for opening up another ore chute. Expectation is on tip-toe, but so far no actual strike of rich ore has been made. Rumors of a bonanza strike reported in the papers decreased the selling pressure, and on rather light offerings and good demand Gibson advanced from 83 to 1.15 in 14 days. Argentum advanced three cents Saturday after a dull week. We expect Argentum to pay off its indebtedness shortly, and there should be a handsome advance in the stock. Heavy trading in Isabella; the stock advanced three cents for the week, and stamped stock is but 1 1-2 cents behind, against four cents last week. Indications point to $20,000 net output for March. McCrosky Bros., lessees of the Pike's Peak lode of the Union company, were arrested. They are accused of grand larceny of ore valued at $60,000 from the Union company. Messrs. Mills and Shearer, directors of the Union company, reported sold out their Union stock. These changes in stock ownership should result in substantial benefit to the future management of the property. The Enterprise company pays half a cent dividend April 1 from royalties from the Dolly Varden."

In his market letter, Mr. Frank H. Pettingell says: "About four stocks are apparently absorbing the entire attention of brokers and their clients. These are Argentum Juniata, Mollie Gibson, Isabella and Union. With one exception they represent a distinct class of stocks protected and manipulated by a certain faction. As they are fortunately steadily advancing, there is, of course, little inclination to complain. It is to be hoped, however, that this general rise is based upon actual improvements relating to development of the properties. The advance in these may possibly have a tendency to stimulate other stocks from sympathy if from no other cause. The market, although not particularly active, is unquestionably a rising one. There are many stocks that have steadily advanced without any activity, holders being disinclined to sell; for instance, Gold and Globe has steadily advanced, as the bid quotation [illegible] practically no sales. This is a period when many annual meetings of mining companies will be held. The owners of stocks should carefully [illegible] their interests and show some discretion in giving proxies, and it would be better by all means for them to attend these meetings, if possible. If the directory of the company has conducted the affairs of the company in a questionable manner during the past 12 months, steps should be taken to accomplish a change."

Definition of an Ore Chute.

The following is an answer to the oft repeated question: "What is an ore chute?" It is written by a Cripple Creek mining expert:

"We have in Cripple Creek what is termed volcanic origin, or the evidences remaining of the eruptions of the Tertiary period.

"The first eruptions came through the solid formation and were brought about by high pressure of water. Thus, as Pike's Peak for instance, came through to the surface, it dispersed many and various fissures through the country, as a stone thrown with force might break through a pane of glass, all inclining however, toward a common center. These fissures were immediately filled by an eruption of molten matter, presumably, as we have to assume the fact, from material that had been fluxed from the older rocks by concentration of the excessive heat brought about by pressure and centrifugal motion.

"The material as it came to the surface was ejected in violent eruptions, as, on the cork being forcibly withdrawn, foam might fill a bottle of wine or beer, and when cooled under great pressure became dense. as in the older rocks, while porous and distended by gases if cooled under pressure of the atmosphere only.

"In cooling, it became classified into three distinct classifications:

"Rhyolite, a quartzose trachyte.

"Phonolite, so called from the fact that it has a hard metallic ring when struck, and derived from the Greek word 'phonos', meaning sound.

"The third description of rock is a close metamorphosis of granite—the oldest rock that we have—which, when partially molten, has feldspar concentrated into huge cubes. The rock is still fragmentary from its perfect condition of flux.

"We have only five rocks as known in Cripple Creek: granite, gneiss, and these three igneous rocks.

"Of course, we have to use a certain amount of presumption in regard to the matter, because it happened ages ago; but at the time of the eruption it is presumed from the overflow of these masses as the waters receded and chilled in their course, the chilling commenced at the surface and went down to the center. The result was a large gaseous residue that had to escape. The gases finally did find their way to the surface either through one mouth or opening, or through many fractures or fissures.

"Then came the Hot Spring period. Mineral in solution was thrown from the heated center; and as the mineral found its way to the surface, in coming in contact with chemical agents, as that mineral met its re-agent, it was precipitated and left there. Hence the concentration of value in the veins is what we call an ore chute."

Current News.

Nearly 500,000 sales on 'Change last week.

The Enterprise dividend, payable on the first of next month, amounts to about $3,500.

Colonel Sherwood Aldrich left yesterday for Rocky Ford, where he will indulge in duck hunting.

A big mine gives many a little man the big head and makes many a narrow soul more narrow.—(Ores and Metals.

Mr. W. S. Stratton has purchased the Marie Antoinette at Cripple Creek. The consideration is not stated.

The Triumph people at Leadville have commenced prospecting with a diamond drill at the bottom of their 570-foot shaft.

The Ingham, on Raven hill, has resumed work with Thomas Waddleton as manager. The property is showing up in splendid shape.

Off-board sales by the curb brokers were confined to Union yesterday. The sales in this stock amounted to 13,000 shares, all of which brought 12 3-4.

Broker Rope was busy with a good many stocks yesterday. The chief ones were, A. J., 6400 and Isabella, 9500. Value of these two, about $8,000.

The Metallic Extraction works at Florence started in December last, is now nearing completion and it is expected will start up full blast about May 1.

At a meeting of the United Mines directors, Eben Smith was elected president; Daniel George, vice-president; D. H. Moffat, treasurer; W. H. Bryant, secretary; E. M. Ray, general manager.

The strike on the Rubie lode is said to be a very goood one. The claim is on Bull hill, near the Blue Bird, and is being worked under lease by Mr. John Harden. The property is owned by Judge Prendergast.

The Old Abe company, at White Oaks, New Mexico, who lost their shafthouse in the recent fire, are at work rebuilding as rapidly as possible. Work on the mine will be resumed by the first of the month unless something unforeseen should occur.

The past week has been a very good one for the Exchange, 470,855 shares having been bought and sold. With but very few exceptions prices are higher than at the end of last week, when the same thing was noticeable in comparison with the week before that.

M. J. Gilmore, who is working the Granite dump on a royalty, is securing some very fine ore by careful sorting. It is claimed that the entire dump will pay a small profit. Manager Sheridan of the Granite mine is now driving a cross-cut, and has opened some good ore bodies.

President Bradford of the Kentucky Belle Extension Mining company, who has been for the past three weeks arranging the financial matters of the company so as to pay off the men, has completed all arrangements and is expected to return to Creede Monday, when work will at once be resumed with a full force of men. The mine recently shipped a car of high grade ore and enough money was received from its sale to pay off all the men and start work again.

Harry Allenby, lessee on the Solomon, at Creede, reports the tunnel is now in 30 feet on the vein with a two and a one-half foot pay streak. A shipment will be made in the near future. The ore carries from 15 to 60 per cent. lead, and is increasing in value every foot. Mr. Allenby is negotiating with Leadville parties to secure the erection of a mill at the mine. It is known that the pay streak is five feet wide 300 feet from where Mr. Allenby is now working. A shaft has been sunk and cut the vein at a great depth.

A [illegible] burst an arm on the banks of the River Theiss at [illegible], Hungary. Twelve bodies have been recovered.

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BOLD ROBBERS.

SOME OF THE VICTOR TRAIN HOLD-UPS LIVED HERE.

Who They Are—Other Local Events—McCroskey Brothers' Preliminary Trial—A Meeting of the City Fathers Held Last Night.

The Florence and Cripple Creek railway train that left Victor at 9:50 Saturday evening was held up by masked robbers about a mile and a half out of Victor. The robbers held a revolver on the engineer, and compelled him to stop, they made the express messenger walk through the train and hold out his hat, into which the passengers were constrained to drop collectively, about $600 in money and several gold watches. No one made any resistance, and no one was hurt.

The railroad and express companies at once offered a reward of $500 for the robbers. The dog that so successfully traced the Italian murderers at Walsenburg was sent for, and put on the trail, Sunday, which led to the vicinity of the Strong mine. This and other clues were followed up, and led to the arrest of Bob Taylor and Frank Wallace. The express messenger says that Taylor has a peculiar laugh, and that he recognized his voice as one of the men who held him up. The other prisoner claims to be only 17 years old, and says that he came recently from the Indian Territory.

Yesterday three more men were arrested. Their names are Louveneck, Gibson and Sherman Crumley. The two former have been working at the Strong mine of late, but have been out of a job for a week or so. None of the prisoners have been brought down to the county jail yet. Some of the prisoners have been positively identified by the passengers and others on the train, but none of the booty has yet been recovered. Their preliminary examination is to be held at Victor today.

Some of the men who have been arrested are well known here and the announcement of the arrests made a great deal of talk. Sherman Crumley has lived here for six or seven years. There are three of the brothers, Sherman, Grant and Newt. For several years they conducted a hack line here and had several hacks at one time and were doing first rate. Grant is still in this city and Sherman has been in New Mexico for some time. Newt is a young fellow about 20 years of age. He was in the city last week. Of the three brothers Sherman is the only one implicated.

Robert Taylor, who is alleged to have been the leader of the raid, came here last spring to serve as a deputy sheriff and was more or less conspicuous. In July he killed a bar tender in Pueblo while acting as a deputy United States marshal, and was acquitted of the charge of murder last fall. Soon after that he created something of a sensation by getting into a fight in this city and by his conduct towards the police when arrested. He has been at Cripple Creek for some time. He is about 35 years of age and married. Sherman Crumley is also married. His wife lives here and is a most estimable lady. He is the oldest of the brothers. The fellow Louveneck was a deputy sheriff last spring but little is known of him. Gibson worked last year in a sporting place at Manitou. The others are not known here. Sheriff Bowers was at Cripple Creek at the time of the robery and aided in the search for the men. Some of these men have been employed as guards at the Strong mine for some weeks as the owners have not felt like risking their property again without the fullest protection, and the crowd for some reason has been nicknamed around Victor "The Dalton Gang."

Sherman Crumley drove the hack last spring when General Tarsney was taken out and misused. Since then they have given up the business in this city. Among certain knowing ones it has always been alleged that Robert Taylor was the leader in that memorable raid also. Whether these men are guilty remains to be seen but it is certain that they have the nerve and daring to do it if they took it into their heads.

THE McCROSKEYS.

Preliminary Hearing Begun Before Justice Walker.

The preliminary hearing of the McCroskey brothers, lessees of the Pike's Pike's Peak mine of the Union company, who are charged with robbing the company to the amount of $60,000 or more, was begun yesterday afternoon before Judge Walker. At 6 o'clock the prosecution had not concluded and the case will be continued this morning. The little court room was crowded all day with people anxious to hear the testimony. Harry Lee, of Bryant, Hartzell and Lee, is prosecuting for the company and Mr. F. E. Brooks and Otis S. Johnson of this city are defending.

Peter Knute, a miner, testified that he had seen them panning gold and told how they took it out of the mine.

A miner named Pearce testified to mixing cheap rock with the valuable ore and has seen large quantities of it sacked.

Mr. Hathaway, the banker of Cripple Creek, testified regarding the transactions of the McCroskeys at the bank. They had not sent any gold through the bank since last June.

The prosecution will continue its case this morning but how fully they will go into their evidence is only a mater of conjecture.

The first witness put on the stand was Lew Gouldsworthy, who has been a miner in the employ of the lessees for some time, testified that he has frequently seen the McCroskeys panning gold and retorting it. They would blow away the hard rock and leaving the rich streaks of tale exposed would scrape it off. Fremont McCroskey had a scraper which he used in his work. He had seen them retorting the gold.

Mrs. Seahorn, who keeps the boarding house near the mine, testified that one of McCroskeys had shown here a retort of gold that was very large and supposedly rich.

The preliminary examination of Solon and Fremont McCroskey, charged with robbing the Union Mining company, was continued before Justice Walker yesterday and late in the afternoon the prosecution closed its case. The defense then asked that they be given until Thursday to consult as they had been surprised in several ways and by agreement this was granted. Whether they will go on and introduce testimony on Thursday is not known but it seems likely that they will not go so as to get three of their witnesses were excused and permitted to leave town. The defense may [illegible] out a large part of the evidence of the prosecution may decide to sumbit to being bound over without resistance.

Among the witnesses yesterday were Clarence Maule and A. R. Pierce, miners, who gave the most damaging testimony. They said that the defendants had instructed them to close up a part of a drift just after some rich ore had been opened up and just prior to an inspection of the mine by the directors. It was at a time when defendants were trying to secure an extension of the lease and reduction in royalties.

Dr. Reed, president of the company, testified at length and told of seeing ore piled up which Solon McCroskey said was of no value and yet it had been removed when next he was there.

Charles H. Morse, secretary of the company, testified as to the apparent discrepancies in the accounts of the McCroskeys as reported to them.

The case will be resumed at 9:30 Thursday morning.

CITY COUNCIL.

A Number of Ordinances Were Considered Last Night.

At the meeting of the City Council last evening all members of the Council were present excepting Alderman Lloyd.

Alderman Dunbar presented a resolution rescinding the resolution adopted some time ago that by June next all persons using water for power must secure some other means of producing power. The reason given was that electric power had not been put in as was contemplated at that time. The resolution was withdrawn.

A resolution was adopted prescribing the duties of the officer in charge at Cheyenne canon. He is to live at the canon, do eight hours work each day and will receive $60 a month.

The bicycle ordinance was taken up for consideration and was then unanimously adopted.

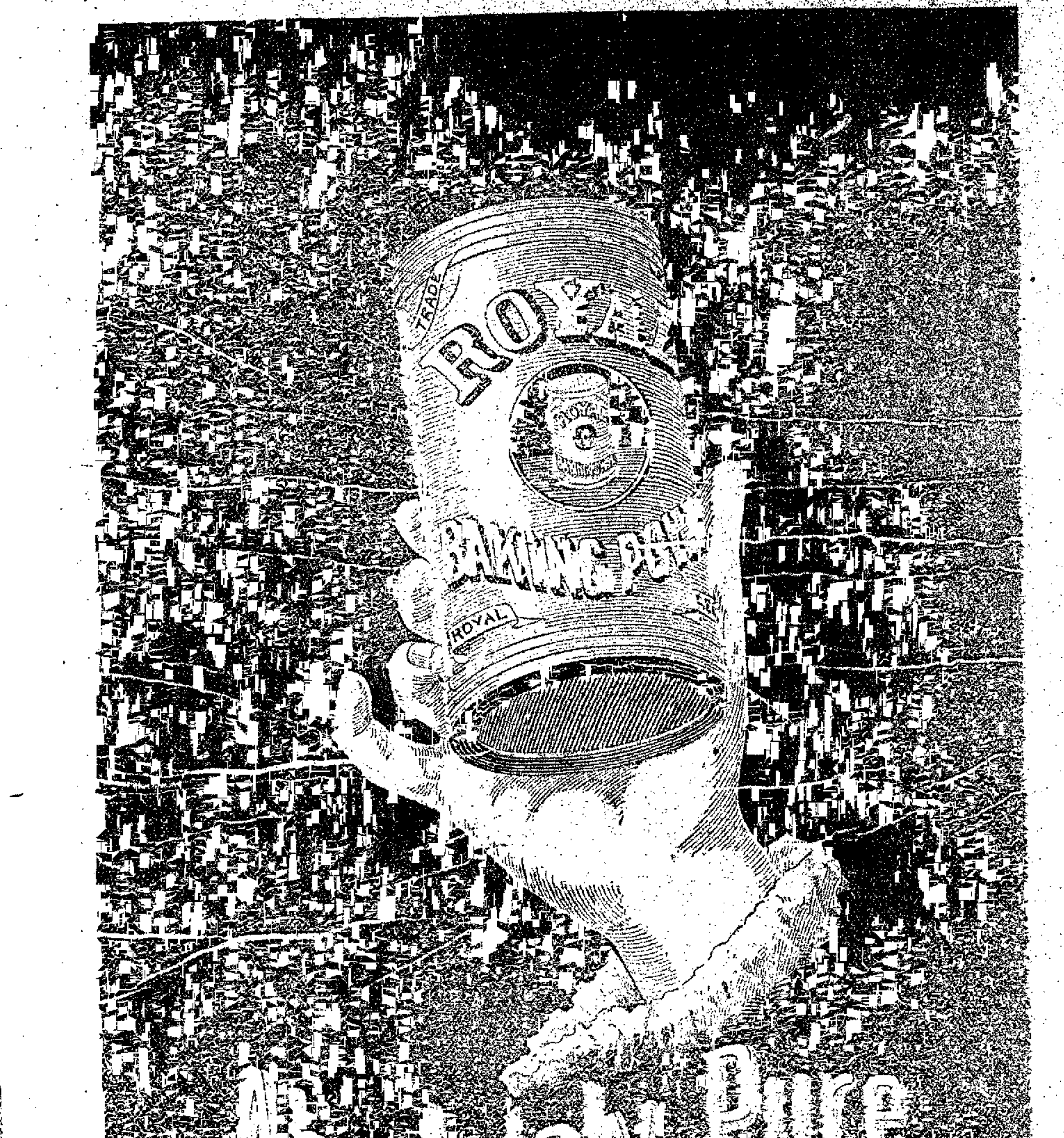
The ordinance introduced some time ago to regulate the storage of oil was taken up and unanimously voted down.

The ordinance granting a franchise to the Natural Gas company was considered for an hour or more. The Council then adjourned until this evening, when the ordinance will again come up for consideration.

The City's Morals.

Sunday night after the regular services at the First Presbyterian church a meeting was held to which only men were admitted, for the purpose of considering the moral welfare of the city. It was held under a call from the Minister's association. Dr. Gregg presided and addresses were made by ministers and other including Mr. John Lennox who spoke for the business men and Dr. Campbell for the physicians. Rev. Mr. Boyle outlined the work of the White Cross League in Canada, which has as its object the suppression of vice. It was decided to organize a branch here. According to the addresses made Colorado Springs is not an ideal place morally although it has that appearance. The drug store were attacked for selling liquor in violation of the ordinances. The condition of the city as regards the social evil was represented as in a very bad state and some most startling charges were made.

The Pike's Peak Gun club held its shoot yesterday for the handsome fishing rod and the result was as follows: E. E. Morse 24, K. V. Andre 18, D. L. Maguire 21, A. J. Lawton 23, J. H. Metz 8. The prize went to Mr. Lawton with a score of 25 out of 25, and Mr. Maguire took second place.



THOSE ROBBERS.

AN INTERVIEW WITH TAYLOR AND GIBSON LAST NIGHT.

All the Accused Men are Now in the County Jail—Other Local Events—Union Coal and Ice Company Troubles Aired in the Courts.

Last night at 8:30 Sheriff Bowers arrived from Victor having in charge Sherman Crumley, Bob Taylor, Lou Vanneck, Wm. Gibson and Frank Wallace, the five men arrested for the train robbery at Victor Saturday night. The men are to have their preliminary trial at Victor on Friday next and were placed under $1000 bonds each for their appearance, in default of which they were brought to jail here.

A representative of The Gazette went to the jail but was unable to see but two of the prisoners as the others had been locked up for the night. The men seen were Robert Taylor and William Gibson, who were inclosed in the same compartment. Taylor was acquainted with the newspaper men present and talked and joked with them freely and Gibson also joined in with the talk from time to time. The last named is a big stout fellow and says his father lives in Victor who has a number of claims. He is not the Gibson who worked at Manitou last summer. He was quite anxious that his name should not be printed, games as that is the name of his father. Taylor says that it is all a mistake or else a put up job for they have the wrong men. He says that he was in the Victor hotel at the time the train left the depot that night. He left a few minutes later and started to the cabin where the employees of the Strong mine were stopping. On the way he saw Jack Smith, who is his enemy, with several others and then he went right to the cabin or as he put it "sneaked as fast as I could." He does not know whether Smith would come forward and testify for him or not. He then went to the cabin and there were a number of men there and they played cards together all evening. He said that he preferred not to tell who his witnesses would be but felt confident that he would have no trouble in proving his innocence. Taylor says that he was at La Bele, the new mining camp in New Mexico, at the same time Sherman Crumley was, and he came to Victor a week ago last Sunday. Crumley came up there on Saturday and came to their cabin but he did not known he was coming and they had no understanding with him. Crumley only stopped for a day on his way to this place.

Taylor says that the story of the dogs tracing them to the cabin is not told properly and Gibson also joins in it. They say that the dogs followed the horses up to the cabin and that they went into half a dozen other cabins before they got there. That the dogs took up their trail where they had gone from the cabin to the place where they took their dinner in the early part of the day. They say that they can prove that a man in Victor made the remark that he would give a thousand dollars to be able to put the robbery on the gang at the Strong mine. It seems that the cabin where they stopped had the words "A. P. A. headquarters" on it and was the cause of much of the hatred against those quartered there.

Taylor does not known anything about the young fellow Wallace who was arrested with them. Gibson and Vanneck have been working at the mine and he knew them. Vanneck is a brother of the man who was beaten up at the time of the outrages last sumer and who took such a strong part in the war soon after. The other men have been described heretofore.

ASK AN ACCOUNTING.

Trouble in the Union Coal and Ice Company Partnership.

For several days past there has been talk of trouble among the members of the Union Coal and Ice company and yesterday the matter took shape in a suit started by two of the partners against the third in which an accounting is demanded and an injunction asked compelling him to restore certain books and to refrain from the affairs of the company. The suit is entitled Wm. Banning and George G. Gallagher vs. Reuben S. Barnes. The suit is brought for the plaintiffs by Danford & Potter, their attorneys. The complaint is quite lengthy and starts in by giving a statement of the partnership in September, 1893, when defendant purchased a third interest. They allege that they at that time owned the buildings, had a quantity of ice and book accounts to the amount of $5,000. In none of these was the third partner to participate as they did not sell this nor the good will of the business to him. Defendant was at that time the bookkeeper and has always since had charge of the books of the company. The complaint alleges that last September at the close of the first year they asked defendant for an accounting of the business but that so far he has failed to make it; that on the first of March, 1895, defendant agreed that an expert accountant should examine the books and he requested to be allowed to post them up and make them ready, which was granted; that the accountant was employed but before he could examine the books defendant took away the ledger, two cash books and other papers and has since refused to produce them, and that now they are unable to settle their affairs. They allege that the ledger and books are their private property and in use before defendant became a partner, etc. that on account of the loss of the books they are unable to determine what interests defendant still has in the business. They charge that the books have been kept in a false and improper manner and that collections have been made and turned into the business that belonged to the plaintiffs before defendant became connected with them. Plaintiffs ask that defendant be restrained from retaining the books and papers and that he be compelled to produce them at the office of the Union company; that an accounting be had and such relief be granted as may be just and proper.

CITY COUNCIL.

The Natural Gas Ordinance Passed at Last.

The City Council held a special meeting last evening for the consideration of the ordinance granting rights of way, etc., to the Colorado Springs Natural Gas and Fuel company.

The sentiment of the Aldermen seemed to be that the franchises were too valuable to be given away and after some debate and about a dozen plans had been suggested it was decided to exact these terms: that after the company was paying 8 per cent upon the capital actually invested the city shall be paid as royalties an annual sum equal to 5 per cent of its gross receipts for the preceding year. The company is required to make annual report under oath to the City Treasurer covering its receipts, disbursements and liabilities, and to properly authenticate the items thereof, upon request.

This proposition was aceptable to the representatives of the company and the ordinance with the amendment, was passed by unanimous vote of the eight Aldermen present.

The following resolution was adopted regarding the refunding bill:

Resolved, That the City Clerk shall send a notice with a copy of the new refunding bill to each person or firm buying bonds whose names are in his possession asking bids for $65,000, refunding water bonds payable in 30 years and optional after 20 years with interest at 4 per cent, per annum, bids to be in the hands of the City Clerk on or before April 11, and the City Council reserving the right to reject any or all bids.

Many people, with the notion that nature ought to take care of herself, allow a cough to plague them for weeks and months. Whereas, if nature were assisted with a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the cure might be effected in a very few days.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Sold by F. E. Robinson.

See Ashby for fine Watch work, difficult repairing, and graduate optician. Personal attention. See him if you want the best. Oldest established jeweler in the county.

If you desire a luxurious growth of healthy hair of a natural color, nature's crowning ornament of both sexes, use only Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.

It surprised many visitors to the Chicago World's Fair to find that of all the blood-purifiers, Ayer's Sarsaparilla was the only one on exhibition. The reason is that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is a standard remedy, and not a patent medicine, or secret nostrum.

COULD HARDLY WALK

ON ACCOUNT OF

RHEUMATISM

RELIEVED

—OF—

[illegible]

After

TWO YEARS

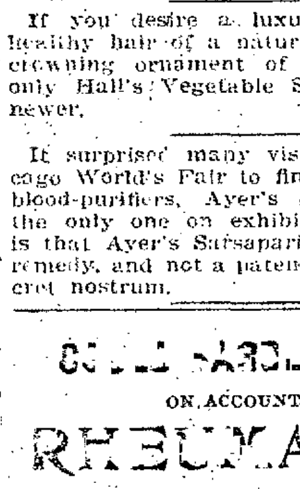
SUFFERING

CURED

—BY—

THE USE OF

Ayer's Sarsaparilla



"For fully two years, I suffered from rheumatism, and was frequently in such a condition that I could hardly walk. I spent some time in Hot Springs, Ark., and the treatment helped me for the time being; but soon the complaint returned and I was as badly afflicted as ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I resolved to try it, and, after using six bottles, I was completely cured."—P. H. Ford, Quachita City, La.

Ayer's The Only Sarsaparilla Admitted AT THE WORLD'S FAIR

VIGOR OF MEN

Easily, Quickly, Permanently Restored.

Weakness, Nervousness, Debility, and all the train of evils from early errors or later excesses, the results of overwork, sickness, worry, etc. Full strength, development and tone given to every organ and portion of the body. Simple, natural methods. Immediate improvement seen. Failure impossible. 2,000 references. Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free.

ERIE MEDICAL CO., Buffalo, N.Y.

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Doubtful Seeds alone. The best are easy to get, and cost no more. Ask your dealer for

FERRY'S SEEDS

Always the best. Known everywhere. Ferry's Seed Annual for 1895 tells you what, how, and when to plant. Sent Free. Get it. Address D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

The World's Fair Tests showed no baking powder so pure or so great in leavening power as the Royal.

Castings!

WIRE AND IRON FENCES

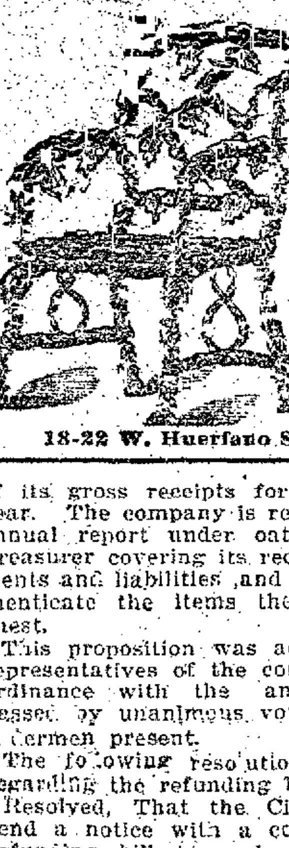
And a general line of plain and ornamental Iron Work.

Machine, Boiler and General Repair Works.

Belting, Shafting, Hangers, Boilers, Engines.

HASSELL-[illegible] CO.

18-22 W. Huerfano St.



Reed Bros. yesterday sold the first house west of the El Paso club on Platte avenue, No. 16, to Martha J. Douglass for $4,000. The lot is 50x100.

PUBLIC SALE.

I Will Sell at Public Sale at

Monument, Colo,

On Saturday, [illegible], 1895, at [illegible] P. M.,

The following described property, to-wit:

One Livery & Feed Barn and Lots,
One Span of Horses,
One 2-seated Spring Wagon,
One Top Buggy.

Terms of Sale—Eight months without interest with good approved security. Ten per cent discount for cash.

F. M. GRIFFIN.

LINUS E. SHERMAN.

United States Land and Pension Attorney.

Mineral Patents, Adverses and all land office business. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

109 E. Huerfano St. - Colorado Springs.

LEASING STATE LANDS.

Notice is hereby given that the State Board of Land Commissioners, at their office in Denver, Colorado on the 8th day of April, 1895, at 2 o'clock p. m., will lease, for a term of five years to the party offering, in good faith, the highest yearly rental therefor, the following described lands viz:

All of Section 36, Township 16 South Range 64 West.

S. H. MELDRUM,
Register of State Board of Land Commissioners.

Denver, Colo. March 2?, 1895.
Published in the Colorado Springs Gazette.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

Whereas, Richard Coleman, late of the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, did, by his certain deed of trust dated the 23rd day of December, A. D. 1890, and duly recorded in the office of the Clerk and Recorder of El Paso county, in said State on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1891, in book 124, at page 263, of the records of said county, convey to A. L. Lawton as trustee certain real estate and premises situated in the said county of El Paso and State of Colorado, known and described as follows, to-wit:

Lot number five (5), in block number nine (9), in Hillside addition to the city of Colorado Springs; which said conveyance was made to secure the payment of one certain promissory note of even date with said trust deed made by Richard Coleman to Emily H. Lawton for the principal sum of five hundred ($500) dollars, payable two years from date with interest thereon from date of said note until paid at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum.

Whereas, Said trust deed provides among other things, that in case of default of payment of said note, or any part thereof, or interest thereon according to the tenor and effect of said note or default in the payment of the taxes due on said premises, then it shall and may be lawful for the said A. L. Lawton as trustee, to sell and dispose of the said premises and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said party of the first part, said Richard Coleman, his heirs or assigns therein, at public auction at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the county of El Paso and State of Colorado, for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash, 30 days notice having been previously given of the time and place of such sale by advertisement in any newspaper at that time published in said last named county, and to make, execute and deliver to the purchaser or purchasers at such sale good and sufficient deed or deeds of conveyance, including the reasonable fees and commissions of said party of the second part, and all other expenses of this trust, including all moneys advanced for insurance, taxes and other liens or assessments, with interest thereon at the rate of ten (10) per cent. per annum, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of said note and the same is long since due and payable, and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of a portion of the interest on said note; and

Whereas, Default has been made in the payment of taxes on said property, and

Whereas, The time of payment of said principal note, and a portion of the interest thereon has passed and said note and interest thereon are now over due and unpaid, and

Whereas, The said Richard Coleman is now deceased, and

Whereas, An order of the County Court of El Paso county, Colorado, has been made and entered in the matter of the estate of said Richard Coleman deceased, authorizing said trustee to foreclose said deed of trust in pursuance of the provisions thereof;

Now therefore, I, A. L. Lawton, trustee as aforesaid, at the request of the legal holder and owner of said note, and under and by virtue of the authority in me vested by the terms of said trust deed, will, on Monday, the 29th day of April, 1895, at the front door of the County Clerk's office in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and State of Colorado, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day sell the said premises to-wit: Lot number five (5), in block number nine (9), in Hillside addition to the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado; and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Richard Coleman deceased, his heirs and assigns therein at public auction for the highest and best price the same will bring in cash for the purpose of paying said promissory note and the interest thereon to the date of sale and taxes together with the cost and expenses of executing this trust.

Dated, Colorado Springs, Colo., this 23rd day of March, A. D. 1895.

A. L. LAWTON, Trustee.

J. E. McINTYRE, Attorney for Beneficiary.

First insertion March 28, 1895.
Last insertion April 25, 1895.